The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,617.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1867. nnual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions..	„ 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—April 21st, at Madras, the wife of Major W. Douglas, of a son.

WITHER—April 18th, at Guntoor, the wife of F. O. B. Wither, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

STIFFLE—April 23rd, at Agra, the wife Mr. W. H. Stiffle, of a son.

ROBINSON—April 24th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Robinson, Chaplain, of a son.

DEATH.

LOW—April 18th, at Peshawur, Constance, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. L. Low.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat.......	8th	22nd	„ Bushire.......	23rd	6th
„ B Abbas.......	11th	25th	„ Linga.......	26th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire.......	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 690 tons, and 120 H. P. Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

[illegible] Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
Tuticorin		2	„ Galle	14	
Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar.......	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 tons, 300 H. P., Commander G. M. BEYTS, will be despatched as above on 3rd May at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 5

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ......Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ....Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry. „	Sunday.	Beypore ...... „	Sunday.
Vingorla...... „	Sunday.	Calicut ...... „	Sunday.
Goa........ „	Monday.	Tellicherry ... „	Monday.
Carwar ...... „	Monday.	Cannanore ... „	Monday.
Compta ...... „	Monday.	Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta ...... „	Wednesday.
Cannanore .. „	Wednesday.	Carwar ...... „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry .. „	Wednesday.	Goa .... „	Wednesday.
Calicut ...... „	Wednesday.	Vingorla ...... „	Thursday.
Beypore ...... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry.. „	Thursday.
Cochin ......Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ......Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for [illegible] goods, as they come to hand, failing wh[illegible] they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATER WITCH," Captain BROWN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Water Witch.*

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

WHATMAN'S ANTIQUARIAN DRAWING PAPER, a small supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S DOUBLE ELEPHANT DRAWING PAPER, a supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..........£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..........£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "YAMUNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain MORRISON, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class..........£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.
Apollo House.	BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866 and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP has fixed TUESDAY, the 30th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the Court-house of the High Court at Bombay as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 22nd April 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Petitioners' Credit.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th May next at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company in David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive a Joint Report of the Board of Directors, and Auditors, made under Clause CV. of the Company's Articles of Association.

2nd. To pass a Special Resolution to the effect that the Company be wound up either voluntarily or by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court as may be determined upon.

In the event of a resolution to wind up being carried,

3rd. To appoint one or more Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which OVERDUE CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants. Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

ALHAMBRA,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH 1867.

BENEFIT
OF
MISS MATHILDA ROBERTI,

On which occasion she will appear in her daring act of pulling against the two well known

TWIN PONIES
CALLED
"ARABIA'S PRIDE."

This Sampsonian feat of strength was never attempted by any Lady in the World but Miss MATHILDA, who is called both by Press and Public

THE QUEEN OF STRENGTH.

NEW SOLO ON THE VIOLIN BY
MISS JEANETTE MATHEI.

MR. ALFRED CHAPMAN
IN HIS DIFFICULT FEAT OF DRESSING
HIMSELF WHILE BALANCING ON HIS HEAD
TO CONCLUDE WITH
A SAILOR'S HORNPIPE.
LADIES IN NEW AND CLASSICAL POSES OF
LIVING STATUARY.

SECOND TIME OF THE GREAT
POT-POURRI
CONCLUDING WITH
MR. ALFRED'S DARING MARCH ON THE CEILING
HEAD DOWNWARDS

FIRST TIME OF
MR. JOHN FISHER
IN HIS COMICAL FLIGHT ON THE
CORDE VOLANTE,
AND A
HOST OF OTHER NOVELTIES.

ON THURSDAY, 2ND MAY 1867.
A GRAND SELECT ENTERTAINMENT
FOR
NATIVE LADIES

Native Gentlemen attending their Families will be admitted in the second Division of the first and second class.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 5 | Amphitheatre ... Rs. 2.
Stalls .... „ 3 | Gallery.......... „ 1.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.........	Rs. 1	8
Souchong, 1 lb tin ...	2	0
Rose Pekoe ...	1	12
Orange Pekoe ...	1	8
Hyson Green...	2	0
Flowery Pekoe ...	2	0
Congou ...	1	4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of the Bank of India in (Liquidation) has been REMOVED from No. 4, Church Gate Street, to No. 24, Rampart Row above the Premises occupied by Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1867.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND IVESNTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company (Limited) will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27, Meadow Street at 3 P M., on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1867,

To consider the present position of the Company and to decide, either on a call being made to finish the Buildings begun on the Tarala Estate or on authorising the Directors to treat for a relinquishment of the lease and relief from its liabilities.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
26th April, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BY LAST MAIL,—EXTRACTUM CARNIS, LIEBIG.

BY LAST MAIL,—EPPS' COCOA.

BY LAST MAIL,—ROBB'S BISCUITS.

BY LAST MAIL,—BRILLIANTINE.

BY LAST MAIL,—WATTS' SARSAPARILLA.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS passed at the Meeting held on the 12th April 1867.

1st. Proposed by A. F. WALLACE, Esq., seconded by COWASJEE EDULJEE, Esq., and carried unanimously, that the words "The qualification of a Director "shall be the ownership of Five Shares or more, of which "he must have been the Registered proprietor for three "months, at least, previously," be cancelled and the following inserted in their stead:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the ownership "of Two shares, or more, of which he must have been the "Registered proprietor for one month, at least, previously."

2nd. Proposed by Nathoo Soonderjee, Esq., and seconded by J. L Turner, Esq., and carried unanimously "That "Clause XCII. of the Articles of Association intimating "that shareholders are to pay 9 per cent. interest," be "cancelled, and that the following be inserted in their "stead.

"The minimum interest on calls in arrears is to be 9 "per cent. per annum, but higher rates may be charged at "the discretion of the Directors."

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27 Meadow Street, 26th April, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF DR. L. LA'MERT in Bombay, Author of "SELF PRESERVATION."—A Popular Medical Review, of the Social, Moral, and Physical Obligations of Marriage, and the various Disqualifying Causes which in both sexes prevent the fulfilment of its Personal Duties and the attainment of its legitimate Objects. With an Essay on the Functional Disorders arising from injurious habits or excesses, and on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous Debility, Physical Incapacity, Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, and Sterility Just out. Price 1 Rupee, or by post 1 Rupee 4 annas direct from the Author, who may be consulted daily from 9 till 6 at his Residence, 4, Hornby Row, Fort, (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist).

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy........................Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½ „

No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

WILLIAMSON & Co., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION, HOUSE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTRY AGENTS.—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—Port and Sherry Wines—Almond Soap—Scents—Hair Brushes—Castor and Cod Liver Oil—Capsules—a Four Wheeled Dog Cart, with fast trotting Horse and Harness complete—a Double Seated Phæton—New and Second-hand Furniture, &c., &c.

TO BE LET, several Houses at Mazagon, Nesbit Lane, Tardeo—Grant Road—also Apartments, Rooms, and Godowns in the Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Rantoon in good condition, price Rs. 200

GOOD SERVANTS of all description can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Arrangements have been made for HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOOING, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. at the above Establishment. For particulars apply to

WILLIAMSON & Co.,
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOL & Co., in returning their best thanks to the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-stations for the liberal support they have received since they commenced business, beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have just received (Overland) a large addition to their stock, and now have the largest and greatest variety of Boots and Shoes ever exposed for sale in Bombay—a few of which are enumerated:—

LADIES' BOOTS.

The Alexandria in Kid, Military Heels.
„ Princess Helena do
„ Croquet do and Morocco do
„ Sensation in Bronze do
„ All Plain do do
„ Kid with fancy Toes do
„ Black Cashmere with and without Heels.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Wellington Boot in Patent and Calf-skin.
„ Napoleon do Enamelled and Brown Hide.
„ French Glove Kid Boot } Dress.
„ English do do }
„ Kid with Patent Golash. }
„ Emperor's all Patent. }
„ Palmerston Kid and Patent. }
„ Drab Top Patent and Enamelled Golash Elastic and to Button. } Walking
„ Kid Top Enamelled Golosh, Imitation Balmorals. }
Do do plain. }
„ Enamelled Balmorals, }
„ Prince Alfred Boot in Kid. }
„ University do do }
„ Croquet do Morocco. }
„ High Levant do do }
„ Garibaldi do do }
„ University do do }
„ Chelsea do do }
„ Balmorals do do }
„ Croquet do in Calf-skin. }
„ Kid with Calf-skin Golosh. }
„ Chelsea all do }
„ Balmorals in do }
„ Calf-skin Shooting Boots to Lace and Hook
„ Brown (Elastic) Boots.
„ Buck-skin do do
„ Canvas do do
Shoes in Patent, Enamelled, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Buckskin and Canvas.
Canvas Racket Shoes to Lace and Elastic.
Patent Tie Shoes, and Slippers in variety.

GENTLEMEN'S GAITERS.

Children's Boots and Shoes in various sizes.

G. N. & Co. receive supplies of the above description of goods every month.

G. N. & Co. call special attention to their Manufactory Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European foreman. Gentlemen favouring us with their orders will have our best and immediate attention.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day appointed MR. FRANK ORR, of the firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 1, East Street, Poona, our Agent, and to sign per procuration for our Firm from this date.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME.

THE CALENDAR.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, &c., &c.
Quarter terms and Ember days
Fixed, moveable Festivals, and Anniversaries, &c
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the Seasons, Principle Elements of the Solar system, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. Arranged according to dates
THE ENGLISH CALENDAR: showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
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N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Twelve Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL OUTFITTERS, ROBE MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY, HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c., &c.

BEG to inform their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC, that their Stock for the present year is now complete.

Every article having been purchased by MR. WATSON, who has just returned from his annual visit to the principal Manufacturing Districts of Europe, where the best goods are produced for the West End of London and Parisian Markets, we confidently offer our Stock as consisting only of the best and newest styles of Goods.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock of the well known materials manufactured from pure German Wool is very large and well assorted, and contains all the new styles suitable for Trowserings and Suits. This material has received our particular attention, and we warrant it to wear for six years and to be the best that can be produced. The price is the lowest that a suit of the same quality can be obtained for in any part of the world.

The complete suit Rs. 70.

We are now making up an entirely New Article, which combines lightness of texture and cheapness with great durability, manufactured from the finest English and Australian Wools, we warrant it to wear well and to be free from Cotton or Shoddy.

Coat ....Rs. 21
Vest .... „ 9
Trouser .... „ 12
Or the complete Suit ... „ 40

Another New Material made from Pure Australian Wool very fine and soft

The complete suit ...Rs. 50
Coat..................... „ 25
Vest...................... „ 10
Trouser .... „ 16

POLITICAL, MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

Our Political, Military and Naval Uniforms have for many years been renowned alike for their being in compliance with the latest Regulations and the quality of material employed.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

Swords, Belts, Pouches, Spurs, Buttons and Laces,—the best London made only.

PEA JACKETS.

Our Pea Jackets combines elegance with comfort, and are universally approved off.

PORTSMOUTH Pilot Reefing Jackets.

FULL DRESS SUITS.

Our Black superfine Broad Cloths are manufactured by the best West of England makers only and we guarantee them to be of the very best quality.

Superfine Broad Cloths of the best makers in Scarlet, Black, Rifle, and Invisible Green Blues and Fancy Colors.

Venetians, Meltons, Zephyrs, Elastics, and Silk and Wool Coatings.

Regulation Cloths of all colors for Uniforms.

TROUSERINGS.

Doeskins, Cassimeres Deerskins and Diagonals.
White and Fancy Linen Drills and Ducks.
Bedford Cords and Buckskins for Riding Trousers and Breeches.
Milled Flannels for Cricketing Suits.

VESTINGS.

White and Colourd Silk Vestings.
Commodore and Pique Vestings.

OVERCOATS.

Milled Cloths, Pilots, Sealskins and Vecunas.

All our Clothing is made up on the premises, is cut by experienced London Artists, and we guarantee every garment to fit.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
Silk Mercers, Linen and Woolen Drapers.
No. 1, Hummum Street. 1st April 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply, for one year, of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 1st May 1867 at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500 which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied and forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Postmaster General,
C. A. STUART, Postmaster,
Bombay, General Post Office, April 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaies; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

TO SMOKERS.—No. II. Choice and real Manilla CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 40 per 1,000. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

7, Forbes Street.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

A GENTLEMAN living at Byculla would be happy to share his ACCOMMODATION with another. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

Byculla, 27th April, 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay................	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. Also, the Office lately vacated by Mr. Carter Solicitor, rent Rs. 225. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO LET.—From the 7th April, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated on the West side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. O'LEARY, Esq. For Rent and other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

TO LET.—From the 1st proximo, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW situated on the West side of Malabar Hill lately occupied by MR. W. E. CRUM. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co's Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO LET, the Commodious OFFICES now occupied by MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., 22, Rampart Row. Apply to

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

TO LET.—GODOWNS at Victoria Bunder, each capable of holding upwards of 1,000 Bales of Goods. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES consisting of Offices, Godowns and Stabling, in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

TO LET, the OFFICES, in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TO LET, with immediate possession, comfortable apartments for OFFICES in Meadow Street. Rent only Rs. 60. For further particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by E. PENNELL, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

11, Forbes Street.

A WHOLE HOUSE by itself in Meadow Street next to the Armenian Chapel, Fort. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

A Comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea. It could also be had unfurnished if required. For rent and other particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, (with immediate possession).—An upper storied Commodious BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

A Comfortable BUNGALOW, in Chinchpoogly, with three Bed-rooms, behind the "Upna Cottage." Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and open to the Westerly Breeze, commanding an excellent view of Malabar Hill. It has the comfort of a good Garden, Vehar water and two Fountains. Could be had furnished if

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS, AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

BASSES.—Euphonium in C and B flat, with 4 Pistons. This instrument is most essential for rapid passages, and takes the place of the Solo Opheclide, both in Military and other Bands. The same as performed on by Signor Luigi of Her Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Laurent's celebrated Quadrille Orchestra.........	150
Bass Tuba in C. and B flat. The same quality of tone and capabilities as above, but more suitable for Bass subordinate parts	140
Bass or Euphonium. in C and B flat or B only, 4 Pistons	140
CIRCULAR BOMBARDONS.—This newly invented Bass Instrument will be found a great acquisition to a Band; its tone being very deep and full; its peculiar shape rendering it very easy to blow as the tone is produced from an uninterrupted Circular Coil of Tubing; it has three pistons, and stands in the Key of F and E flat.....................	200
BASSONS of the best manufacture with the full complement of Keys, each	150
SAXOPHONE (Bass), Brass, with ... 20 Keys, mouthpiece, &c. complete in case	200
NOTE.—*This Instrument can take the Bassoon parts in a Band, and can be readily played upon by a Clarionette Player.*	
OPHECLEIDES.—With 11 Keys, same as played by Mr. Hughes, principal Ophecleide in Mons. Jullien's Orchestra. The instrument is considered to be the most perfect ever made.....................	140
BASS TROMBONES.—(Bell forward in G and F with 3 Pistons.) This instrument has all the advantages and is the same in form as the slide Trombone, but with greater facility of execution	140
Bass Slide Trombone in G and F.....................	80
TROMBONES.—(Tenor) in B flat, Slide.....................	60
Trombone (Tenor), in B flat, or C and B flat, with 3 Pistons	120
Trombone (Alto), in F or E flat, Slide	55
Trombone (Alto), in F and E flat, 3 Pistons	90
CONTRABASSES in C and B flat, with 3 Pistons instead of Rotatory action Cylinders. Most suitable for general use in Military Bands; from the solidity of mechanism it will bear the rough usage consequent on Military duty. Also called "Bombardons"	200
Contrabass in E flat with 3 Pistons. The same quality of tone as above	180
DRUMS, &c.—Bass Drum, Oak Shell, latest improved, largest size. Case and Sticks, with Royal Arms ...	120
BRASS SHELL FULL SIZE BASS DRUMS.—These Drums are of the strongest manufacture and warranted to retain their Cylindrical form under the hardest wear and tear; the case (*or shell*) being of sheet Brass and rolled out sufficiently thin to resist the strongest bracing, is proof against any casualty of splitting or parting asunder. Complete with sticks. &c.....................	150
THE NEWLY INTRODUCED REGULATION DRUM as invented by one of the best Drum Makers of the day, is now become the properly recognised side Drum of the whole British Army throughout the World. A few of these are now in stock; they are made of sheet Brass, only a few inches in depth and braced with metal rods. The weight is less by one half that of the old model side drum.....................	65
CYMBALS.—Best Turkish, of rich metal, full size...	90
CYMBALS.—Best Brass, good toned powerful Instruments	30
TRIANGLES of 12 inches and 9 inches each, both adapted for Military Band.................Rs. 12 and	8
DRUM PARCHMENTS for Bass Drums, 36 in. each.	12
Do. do. for Side or Tenor Drums, each......	8
METRONOMES for Marking Time to Music	19
Do with Bell to Mark the first Beat of each Bar	19
DRUM ROPES, STICKS, BEATERS BELTS, &c.	
MUSIC PAPER, 12 and 14 Staves, per ream..............	5
SCORE PAPER, 20 Staves per ream..............	3
BAND CARDS, ruled on both sides, best stiff Bristol Boards, per 100.....................	
CLARIONET REEDS, best quality, English or French, per dozen.....................	
OBOE REEDS and BASSOON REEDS, per dozen ...	

It is undeniable that different Makers excel in the Manufacture of particular Instruments, to which they direct their special attention to bring them to perfection. On this account SOUNDY & CO., do not import indiscriminately complete sets of Band Instruments from one Manufacturer, but prefer selecting those *specialities* for which each Manufacturer is distinguished. Consequently, it will be found that all the Instruments made to the order of and imported by SOUNDY & Co., *are the best of their kind as regards tone, quality, and finish.*

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation which was advertised to be held on the 25th instant is POSTPONED to the 2nd proximo at 3 P. M.

KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED 50 TONS OF GOOD ENGLISH OVEN COKE.—TENDERS for the supply of the above, accompanied with samples, will be received at H. M.'s Mint up to the 8th proximo.

The Officiating Mint Master does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. C. S. WILLIAMS, Capt. R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 27th April, 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ELLORA."

Eric, or Little by Little, a tale of Roslyn School. By F. W. Farrar ....Rs.	3	12
Forbes' Hindustani Manual....................	2	12
Bannatyne's War Office Circular, &c. 1866..........	12	0
Ecce Deus, Essays on the life and doctrine of Jesus Christ	8	0
Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert.	9	0
Gray's Anatomy, 4th edition 1866, by T. Holmes...	18	12
The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, &c., 2 vols. By Sir W. Baker	12	0
Nights in the Harem; or the Mohaddetyn in the Palace of Ghezire, 2 vols. By Emmeline Lott......	15	12
British Rural Sports. By Stonehenge, 7th ed. 1867.	11	4
Forbes's Hindostanee and English and v. v. Dictionary	31	8
Our Father's Business. By Dr. T. Guthrie.........	2	12
The Clever Woman of the Family	4	8
Cumming's The Sounding of the Last Trumpet	3	12
The Dictionary of Photography. By Sutton and Dawson	6	[illegible]
Great Harefield....................	[illegible]	
The History of Scotland, to 1688, 4 vols. [illegible] Burton	[illegible]	
Correspondence of George III. with [illegible] 1768-83. 2 vols. By W. B. Donne	[illegible]	
A Journey to Ashango-Land. By Du Ch[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fergusson's History of Architecture in all [illegible] vol. II.	[illegible]	
The Wild Elephant. By Sir J. E. Tenne[illegible]	[illegible]	
The Christy's Minstrels' Song Book, co[illegible] 1 vol.	[illegible]	
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1867	[illegible]	
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering F[illegible]	[illegible]	
St. Valentine's Pocket Book	[illegible]	
Study of the Human Face, 26 Portraits. [illegible] Woolnoth	[illegible]	
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in useful and Dome[illegible] Arts	[illegible]	
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 2 vols....................	[illegible]	
A Son of the Soil....................	[illegible]	
Reminiscences of a Highland Parish. By Dr. Macleod	8	[illegible]
Belgravia, vol. 1., conducted by M. E. Braddon......	5	[illegible]
Critical Essays of a Country Parson....................	2	[illegible]
Out of Harness. By Revd. Dr. Guthrie..........	2	[illegible]
Quain's Anatomy Part III.	8	[illegible]
Ogilvie's Student's English Dictionary	8	[illegible]
The Texan Rifle Hunter. By Captain Flack..........	4	8
Timb's the Year Book of Facts in Science and Art 1867	3	12
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist. By H. Cockton, Illustrated	3	12
Three Main Military Questions of the Day. By Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart, Major Unattached..........	5	12
Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg. A Novel....................	4	8
Domestic Cookery. By a Lady....................	1	8
Dr. Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 5th edn. 1165......	15	12
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, 3rd edition, 1866....................	6	8
Dr. Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence, 1865....................	21	0
Morton's Veterinary Pharmacy, 6th edition 1860...	8	0
Stonehenge's The Horse in the Stable and the Field. New edition 1866	9	0
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art, 7th edition. By C. Steel, 1865....................	18	8
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Companion, 1867	0	12
Guilty or not Guilty? By Author of the "Jilt"...	1	8
The Pathfinder, By J. F. Cooper....................	0	12
Dickens's The Uncommercial Traveller	1	8
——— Nicholas Nickleby, 2 vols....................	3	0
——— Martin Chuzzlewit, 2 vols....................	3	0
The Queen of the Rangers. The Secret Revealed. The Fire Demon. The War Eagle. The Mountain Outlaws. The Pirate Hunter. The Midnight Queen. The Black Monks Curse. Beury Morgan. The Ocean Love Chase. The Border Hunters. A Broken Life. The Rover's Daughter. The Niche in the Wall. Each....................	0	8

PLAY BOOKS.—Gipsey Farmer. Unfinished Gentleman. Two Polts. Turn him out. Rent Day. Waiter at Cremorne. Raising the Wind. Illustrious Stranger. No. 1 Round the Corner. Chain of Guilt. Alladin the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely dull; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	80 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	95 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	10 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	35	......	China Bank ...	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	31 ex-div.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
600,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	14 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank...	80 p ct p.a.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor.	75 p ct. pm. ex-div
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	63 per share
......	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	50 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

......	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	32 per sh.
,200,000	400	130	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	50 p. share.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	220 to 225
Dhollera Bhownuggur	170 to 175
Oomrawuttee Akote	120 to 125
Compta	180 to 190
Vingoria	170 to 180
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	195 to 205
Khandeish Barsee	180 to 195
Dhollera Bhownuggur	210 to 215
Hinganghaut	230 to 235
Broach	210 to 215
Veeraval	180 to 185
Vingoria	205 to 215
Compta	230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	240 to 250

Ready Sales............ 500 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 400 Candies.
Market dull.

THE following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week, ending 16th March, 1867.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Hongkong	27,695	60,115
" Ceylon	71,000	......
" Suez	14,650	2,500
" Persian Gulf ...	......	1,000
" Persian Gulf steamer...	......	1,450
" Aden	6,150	40,150
" North Canara ...	......	800
Total for the week...	1,19,495	1,06,015
Previously Imported in the year 1867	65,90,060	57,54,130
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th March, 1867	67,09,555	58,60,145
Ditto, 1866	1,60,08,346	8,21,63,829
Decrease, Rupees	92,98,791	7,63,03,684

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	18,550	43,775
" Cutch Free	......	2,17,000
" Concan, British ...	18,732	1,11,531
" Guzerat Do. ...	5,840	19,700
" Persian Gulf	......	18,000
" Persian Gulf steamer	......	400
" Kurrachee steamer	......	2,600
" Goa, Demaun & Diu	26,960	16,000
" Malabar, British ...	7,075	3,24,000
" South Canara	7,050	79,500
" North Canara	7,668	2,77,000
Total for the week ..	86,875	11,09,506
Previously Exported in the year 1867	9,90,675	67,56,736
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th March, 1867	10,77,550	78,66,242
Ditto, 1866	31,10,273	84,87,442
Decrease, Rupees... ...	20,32,723	6,21,200

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th April, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 27th April 1867 :—

LIABILITIS.		20th April.	27th April.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance......	"	66,55,995	" 68,69,867
Deposits at Head Office ...	"	114,19,260	" 115,26,933
Do. at Branches............	"	24,92,520	" 22,99,479
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	1,23,225	" 1,24,625
Sundries	"	6,32,982	" 7,90,667
	Rs.	317,73,983	Rs. 320,61,571
ASSETS.			
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	28,55,951	Rs. 30,28,780
Credit Accounts at Do	"	75,10,316	" 74,19,761
Bills Discounted at Do	"	91,64,058	" 92,91,304
Dead Stock	"	10,60,919	" 10,62,919
Stamps	"	11,725	" 11,801
Balances with Agents	"	4,38,344	" 4,12,043
Sundries	"	3,84,348	" 4,31,073
Govt. Reserve Cash..........	"	26,55,996	" 28,69,867
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	47,65,153	" 51,21,325
Do. Branches......	"	29,27,173	" 24,12,698
	Rs.	317,73,983	Rs. 320,61,571

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Heath, Lieutenant J. M., 26th Regiment N. I., to join, from Baroda.

Carmichael, Major G. L., 95th Foot, on duty, from Mhow.

Barnard Lieutenant J., Barrack Department, on duty, from Matheran.

Grattan, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Moore, Cornet G. P., Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.

Browne, Ensign A. W. A., 97th Foot, to join, from Bareilly.

Carnegy, Major A., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Conolly, Lieutenant A., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Punjaub

Dunsterville, Major Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Shikarpoor.

Rainier, Major General D., Commanding Lahore Division, on medical certificate, from Lahore.

Annesley, Major J. S., Staff Corps, Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Allibaug.

Warden, Major J. H., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Knight, Major F., Staff Corps, on leave, from the Coast.

Mills, Lieutenant T. A., 1/13 the Royal Regiment, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 29.

Tayler, Captain C. J., Royal Artillery, to join, to Fyzabad.

Mayne, Lieutenant R. G., 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poorundhur.

Heath, Lieutenant J. M., 20th Regiment N. I., on leave to—

Barnard, Lieutenant J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.

Macfarlane, Captain F., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant and Adjutant G., 24th Foot, to join,

[illegible] Ensign A. W. A., 97th Foot, to join, to Europe.

[illegible] Major A., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant A., Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, to Europe.

[illegible] Major R. A., on sick certificate, to Europe.

[illegible] Colonel 23rd N. L. I., on sick certificate, to [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant Colonel W. W., on duty, to Baroda.

[illegible] Major General C., Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, to Europe.

[illegible] on, Captain Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

[illegible] y, Lieutenant H. T., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 27th April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Captain Brown officiated as Commandant 22nd Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Adam, as second in command; Lieutenant Hobson, as wing officer, in addition to his own duties and Lieutenant Ketchen, as Adjutant, from the 28th to 29th March.

Captain Brown officiated as second in command of the same Regiment, and Lieutenant Adam, as wing officer in addition to his own duties from 30th March to 2nd April.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 17th January.—By the Officer Commanding 95th Foot, appointing Lieutenant Salis, Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, vice Aldridge who resigns the appointment.

Brevet Major G. L. Carmichael, 95th Foot, is appointed to the command of the troops about to embark for England on the ship *Edwin Fox*, and will join the General Depot forthwith.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Captain (Bt. Major) G. L. Carmichael, 95th Foot, for 12 months from date of embarkation, to England, on urgent private affairs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.			
22 Futtay Salam	Williams	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.	

DEPARTURES.

APRIL.		
25 Malta (s)	Curling	Aden and Suez.
Helvellyn	Barclay	Liverpool.
Helen Wallace	Stanton	Liverpool.
Jorawur (s)	McLocklan......	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :— P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, W. B. Hall, bound to China, &c. Ship *Dilbarree*, J. Bannatyne, bound to Liverpool. French ship *Alma*, Compere, bound to Malabar Coast.

[illegible] began to load yesterday :—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY

WILL BE READY TO-MORROW

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
Guide to Places of amusement in Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
  Scinde Railway
  Punjaub Railway
  East Indian Railway
  Eastern Bengal Railway
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
  Great Southern of India Railway
  Indian Branch Railway
  Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
  P. and O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales
  Austrian Lloyds
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
  British India Steam Navigation Company
  Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
  China Steamers
  Indus Steam Flotilla
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla
  India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
  Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
  North Western Dak Company
  Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
  Delhi and Umritsur Dak
  Punjaub and North Western Company
  Commercial Transport Association Company
  Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &C.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &C. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.

Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,

London:—F. Algar, 11, Clements Lane.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "ELLORA," (1,573 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain PERKINS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 4th May at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 2nd May.

Through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 29th April, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on 2nd proximo.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, 3rd, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all baggage so forwarded

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on SATURDAY morning.

NOTICE.—My wife, MARGARET, having left my protection, I will not from THIS DATE be responsible for any DEBT she may incur.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. J. JOPLIN.

SPORTING.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Western India Turf Club will be held at 5 P. M., on the 3rd proximo, at No. 2, Marine Lines, to elect STEWARDS for the ensuing year.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieutenant,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.

Marine Lines, 29th April 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the right to CUT GRASS from certain plots of Government Ground in the Island of Bombay, during the ensuing Monsoon, will be put up to AUCTION at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1867, at 1 P. M.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Collector's Office.

A. F. BELLASIS, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 26th April 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th April 1867.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all Shares of the above Company on which the SECOND CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, with interest thereon, from 15th April 1867, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum is not PAID on or before the 15th May 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 29th April 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital............................		£250,000 0 0
Reserved Fund £222,346 10 11		
Suspense Accounts......... 93,514 10 1		
		315,861 1 0
Total Accumulated Funds....................		2,510,139 0 0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments		652,127 11 10

FIRE BUSINESS.

The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to..........		£240,783 9 10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to £336,011 8 0		
Deducting Re-Insurances 55,467 17 8		
The Nett Premiums are		280,543 10 4
Exhibiting an Increase of.........		£39,760 0 6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to....................		£190,192 6 4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE UNDERMENTIONED MAPS OF INDIA ARE NOW FOR SALE

	Rs.	
ALLEN'S GENERAL MAP OF INDIA, executed by Walker, showing all the Railways and Telegraph lines in clear and distinctive colors, size about 5 feet square, on rollers varnished	Rs. 45	0
Do. do. do. mounted and folded in two parts in case for Travellers	35	0
STANFORD'S MAP OF INDIA, showing the latest territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., and diagrams exhibiting Distances, and Bearings from the three Presidencies, size 53 by 36 *folded and mounted in case*......	20	0
BETTS' LIBRARY MAP OF INDIA, Burmah, the Punjaub, and part of Affghanistan, showing the Roads, Railroads and Telegraph lines, size 36 by 45, on rollers	10	8
(*The above is a clear, useful, and inexpensive office Map.*)		
BETTS' ROAD AND RAILROAD MAP OF INDIA being a reduced edition of the above, size 24 by 30 *in case for the pocket*	5	0
KEITH JOHNSTON'S MAP OF INDIA, from his Royal Atlas, mounted and folded in book form, *with index*	6	0
TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIA, mounted and folded in book form, numbers 4, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 63, 69, 72, 73, 74, 76, are now in stock, each	6	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, who lately carried on trade and business in his own name and on his own account.

WHEREAS the said COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA having declared himself unable to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his ESTATE and EFFECTS should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA will be held at the Office of the undersigned at No. 5, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees under the provisions of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the Liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 29th day of April 1867. DALLAS & Co.

Attorneys to Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of THUCKER MOOLJEE CANJEE who lately carried on business at Bombay, under the name and style of MOOLJEE CANJEE.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS the said THUCKER MOOLJEE CANJEE has declared himself unable to PAY his DEBTS, and is desirous that his ESTATE should be vested in Trustees, and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said MOOLJEE CANJEE will be held at the Office of Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors, opposite to Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said MOOLJEE CANJEE, trading as aforesaid, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court of Bombay for that purpose, and in the event of such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the said Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the purposes aforesaid and to fix the amount of remuneration to be paid to them and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated, 29th April 1867. KELLY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED my Office to No. 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. J. R. P. LEGGATT.

THE PANCREATIC EMULSION,
A NEW REMEDIAL AGENT,
Originated by Dr. DOBELL,
Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest.
(*Vide* 'The Lancet,' Nov. 11th and 18th)

N. B.—The TRUE PANCREATIC EMULSION has an acid reaction, and is readily miscible with water or milk.

Preparations in IMITATION of it have an alkaline reaction, and are not miscible with water or milk.

Prepared only by SAVORY and MOORE, 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

The Agents for Western India, TREACHER & Co., (Limited) have on sale a fresh supply of the above, received by last Overland Mail.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at this Office, up to 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, for constructing foundations and erecting an IRON SHED on the Apollo Pier which was despatched from England in the Ships "CLARENDON" and "VIMIERA" on or about the 3rd November last. Plans of the shed and particulars of the work can be learnt on application at this Office.

Forms of Tender will be supplied by this Office on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

HENRY MORLAND, Lieut. I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 29th April 1867

NOTICE.—Letters of administration (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto annexed) of JOHN SWANSON late a Major General on the retired List of Her Majesty Indian Forces, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS SWANSON and RICHARD SWANSON, Esquires. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay the debts or hand the property to the administrators, and NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his estate that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the administrators to Richard Willis and Thomas Peter Thide, Esquires the Executors of the deceased.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors, High Court

Bombay, 29th April 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1867.

IT is not often, in these dull days, that we have the satisfaction of coming across such an article as that on "Parell—and its Receptions" which appeared in the last number of the *Bombay Saturday Review*. We have heard it rumoured that, on one occasion lately, the ghost of a smile was seen to flit across the face of Sir Bartle Frere and disturb for a moment the practised serenity of that usually imperturbable countenance, as some fervent orator outdid himself in excessive eulogies of the departing Governor; and we cannot but believe that, if the ladies of Parell, who are so frequently and so becomingly referred to by the writer of the article in the *Review*, ever read the astounding piece of composition that was last Saturday dedicated to their service, all the strict conventionalities of a polite education will hardly be found strong enough to save them from going off in a fit of immoderate laughter. The *Reviewer* begins by informing us what are the conditions on which he will still consent to attend the Receptions at Parell and be pleased with what he sees there. A stern sense of duty compels him to speak with severity of some persons who have been "protégés of tetrarchs," but he "feels "sure that the present equerries of Parell will "not give" him "cause for criticism or rebuke." He does not wish to be received with "French "bowing and scraping," or to have rendered to him "that absurd and foolish homage" which ordinary men are too prone to pay to persons of his distinguished appearance. But he says to the young men of Parell, with a mildness for which we trust they will be duly grateful —"A "courteous, friendly, and winsome demeanour "will gain friends, while marked coldness or "doubtful politeness will engender acerbate feel-"ings amongst those who venture to pass the "threshold of Government House." But this is not the whole duty of equerries, aides, and other "satellites who are retained to dance attendance "on the Lords Paramount of Viceregal House-"holds." Some unfortunate satellite of days gone by seems to have given dire offence to the *Reviewer* by "twisting his body like an "athlete at Astley's" or as if he were "practis-"ing *poses plastiques*," and by "humping his "back and ludicrously making too prominent "other distinguished or honourable portions of "his form," in conversing with the aristocratic visitor, who justly remarks that "such "mincing and writhing does not become "a lord of creation" (we suppose it does become a lady) "and looks excessively bad in "a soldier." Then follows this apostrophe, which for withering irony has rarely been surpassed :—"O Parell! If thy walls had "tongues, if thy terraced gardens, thy luxu-"riant flowers, and green foliage could only "speak, how much could be unfolded by thee!" If, indeed! We were in hopes the *Reviewer* was about to reveal here some little matters that would perhaps cause a flutter in polite society, for he evidently knows all the secrets of the stairs, the kitchens, and the cabbage garden; but our curiosity remains ungratified, for, with heroic self-denial, he draws a veil over the mysteries of Parell, and magnanimously exclaims :—"But we must not play the part of "Diogenes the cynic, and cruelly gibbet any "particular individual, who through merit or "influence reached the tall point of his ambi-"tion, vegetated in the smiles of Sir Bartle "Frere, and lounged in the gardens of Parell." In this compassionate frame of mind he dismisses the "particular individual" who had made himself obnoxious with the following touching farewell :—"If we could only see "such a man in the neat respectable cottage "of his mother, and then call back in recol-"lections the pictures he used boastingly to "draw of the marble halls of his father."

Having thus disposed of the satellites the *Reviewer* then begins to criticize the spots on the sun of Parell, not the rising sun, however, but the sun that set last month. The style of receptions before Mr. Fitzgerald's arrival was not, it seems, quite dignified enough to suit the *Reviewer's* taste—"not that there was "any dignity wanting in receptions in Sir "Bartle Frere's time—quite otherwise—but Sir "Bartle inherited a bad system; which he "adorned indeed, but has left to his successor "to improve." What is required, then, is "a "better and more courtly system." The *Reviewer* has "regretted to see Mrs. Fitzgerald doing "the honours of Government House in the "garden instead of carrying them out in the "English fashion in the drawing room."

> "We do not contend (the critic goes on to say) that in this hot weather the Gardens should not be thrown open, and used upon these occasions, but there would be a less easy access for unknown visitors upon the carpet, within the precincts of Government House, than there is at these open floricultural assemblies, where any vendor of toys or musical boxes can enter without question, if he only possesses that useful ingredient in the human frame commonly called cheek or brass. Government House must not be converted into a refuge for the destitute. The highest place in the Island must not be changed into a friendly society. It must be restored to its earlier position and name, and its visitors must again be as refined and as exclusive as in the palmy days of Lords Falkland and Elphinstone, when the beau monde scared away intruding vandalism, and the dégagé gait of polished gentlemen frightened boors and bedizened dames from impudently sporting paste board upon the silver salvers of Parell."

It is difficult to pick out the best bits of an article which is full of choice and remarkable sayings, but we think that wind-up about the "dégagé gait of gentlemen frightening boors "and bedizened dames from impudently sport-"ing their paste boards on the silver salvers of "Parell" beats anything in high-polite literature that we have ever seen. It is quite needless for the *Reviewer* to tell us after this that "we live "in a polite age"; can any of his readers doubt the fact for a moment? From a subsequent passage in the article we learn that the "bedizened "dames" already spoken of are probably brokers' wives, for the *Reviewer* says he "would like to "see the wives and daughters of our merchants "and professional men constantly ornamenting "Parell, without being festooned in vulgar "finery like brokers' better halves, or coarsely "weighted with barbaric gold and covered with "impudently small bonnets." Why the line should be drawn at brokers' wives, or what law of nature it is that compels women married to men who get their living by selling shares or bills of exchange to be wanting in the refinement," that distinguishes the wives of men who sell wine by the dozen, the *Reviewer* does not condescend to explain; and, as Sam Weller exclaimed, in his perplexity, "If they call a "biled leg of mutton a swarry, I wonder what "they call a roast," so we ask, in amazement, if a broker's wife is called a bedizened dame, what will they call an attorney's aunt?

With regard to men, the *Reviewer* is only severe on "vendors of toys," and itinerant "specula-tors and vagrant adventurers" who dare to "rub their bankrupt elbows against those "of his wife and daughters at Parell." We are afraid that any gentleman who wishes in these days to keep himself and his family quite free from the society of bankrupts in Bombay must shut the whole household up in a glass case.

The rampant snobbishness of the article in the *Review* is not merely laughable, for it expresses in a exaggerated form the opinions of many persons who feel that life is not endurable if they are forced to meet at Government House men and women who do not belong to their own grade in society. The *Reviewer* says there is a political reason why only the most genteel "Europe products" should be exhibited at Parell. "India," he says—"must be "governed by Rulers, not only of ability and "virtue, but of *quality*. For the native is a "respecter of ancient lineages, and does not "bow down to the *spawn of plebeians*, even "when placed upon the guddee." Of course, the British Empire in India was founded and has been maintained by the spawn of gentility. Every one knows that the greatness of England is due entirely to the genius and virtue of its "people of quality," and that the mass of the nation are snobs and boors whom Providence only created for the purpose of paying taxes and being made food for gunpowder. As for this magnificent dependency of the British Empire, it has only been won by the arms of dukes and marquises, and the sole mission of the English in this country is to confirm the prejudices of the natives by deporting the spawn of plebeian Englishmen to the Andamans and appointing to the highest places in the land men whom every true Briton can worship as legitimate representatives of all the traditional virtues of the nobility of our native country. Mr. Fitzgerald is, we believe, too sensible a man and too much of a gentleman to have the slightest sympathy with all this nauseous affectation of gentility. Is it possible that he can help laughing at the shallow pretensions of the pretty cliques that divide the society of Bombay, or that he can suffer himself to be misled for a moment by the petty and narrow prejudices of one section of this small colonial community? Why should not every Englishman who wears a decent coat and the hat of the period be admitted to the receptions at Parell? An English Governor of Bombay loses nothing by allowing himself to be approached by the people whom he rules. He need not ask "vendors of toys" and "bedizened dames" to his table; but we doubt if the vault of heaven will tremble and fall in because these pariahs of the English are allowed to walk side by side and rub elbows with real ladies and gentlemen (however they may be defined) in what the *Reviewer* calls the shady groves of Parell. As to the indignant people of gentility who feel their sense of refinement and virtue outraged by being brought in contact with persons of such low degree, we would remind them of the sagacious reflection of the coloured convert who was addressing a congregation of negroes :—"Even these "wild Irishmen, my bredren, hab souls to be "saved like you and me."

REVIEW.

"YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY IN INDIA."

BY SYDNEY LAMAN BLANCHARD.

THE fashion of collecting into volumes the papers which have appeared in various periodicals, and giving to the collection a more or less pretentious title, is a popular and easy method of book making, and would seem to be especially contrived for the confusion of subscribers to libraries, who, selecting a book from the catalogue by its title, find presented to them as new what they have already discarded as old. Mr. Blanchard's "*Yesterday and To-day in India*" is a notable instance of the kind, the collection having followed so swiftly upon the fugitive articles that some of its chapters made us feel in reading as though we had a recent number of a popular magazine in hand for the second time.

Of the fourteen chapters which the book contains, three are fiction of a character so slight as not to challenge criticism, and three or four are devoted to the discussion of subjects upon which more than enough has been said by every one who has written about life in India, the seasons, the climate, servants, houses, furniture, &c. One "The Long-Bow in India" is little more than a collection of stories with many of which the reader is familiar, redeemed, however, towards the close by a protest against the sweeping accusations brought by the ignorant against Anglo-Indian Society generally, which he declares to be unfounded exaggerations. The remainder are of a somewhat more important character, but neither in subject nor style of treatment will serve to preserve the book from the imputation of being mere "light reading." In one of these Mr. Blanchard reviews Anglo-Indian Literature, and while expressing a conviction "that the best days of local publications other than newspapers are past," accounts for the fact in a just and satisfactory manner :—

"The reason why, in the present day, local "publications have declined is easily accounted "for. Men in India—especially in the Service—"have less leisure on account of the greater "demands made upon them by an altered "system; and because, whatever be their con-"finement in the hot weather, they have so "many more means of relaxation through the "increased connection with Europe, which has "put an end to the old hearty colonial feeling, "found them an immensity of books to read, "and lessened the bonds which endeared them "to the country...........What they do for "literature they now publish at home....... "The change may be better or worse; "but it is worth noting, if only as re-"futing the assertion sometimes made, that "Anglo-Indians in the present day are less cul-"tivated and less practically appreciative of "literature than their predecessors." p. p. 278—279. Referring to journalism he contrasts the newspapers first produced in the country, their thin paper, worn type, delays, and apologetic "Editorials," with those of the present time, and in naming the daily papers of the Presidencies says :

"Bombay began early with dailies. For some "years before the new *regime* she had the "*Bombay Times*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the "*Telegraph and Courier*. The *Times* was mode-"rate except as regarded a few obnoxious per-"sons, and might be considered conservative "until the outbreak of 1857, when it changed "its course, and became merged in the *Bombay* "*Standard*, a progress paper like the *Gazette*, "but which did not somehow succeed. As for "the *Telegraph and Courier* it was generally "in opposition to everything, but princi-"pally devoted itself to military matters, "and until its final disappearance was the "especial organ of oppressed officers and minor "officials who were bent upon bearding Head "Quarters. At present the daily journals of "Bombay are the *Gazette* which has always kept "its ground, and the *Times of India* which was "founded a few years ago upon the ruins of the "*Times* and *Standard*, which could not get on "either separate or together. The *Times of India* "is, as a general rule, opposed to what may be "called popular ideas, as far as our own coun-"trymen are concerned. It has indeed the re-"putation of being the organ of the natives, "the Parsees more especially, and too frequent-"ly justifies the charge by maintaining the "separation of interests which it would be more "politic to seek to unite. On the settler and "colonization side Bombay has also a weekly "journal, called the *Saturday Review*, which has "been of various merit during its career, but, "in emulation of its original, generally as-"sumes a superior air, is free in sarcasm and "slashing at times—at the wrong times occa-"sionally as well as the right." p. p. 284—285

It is frequently made a matter of complaint that the Indian Press is deficient in tone, in ability, and in most of the more important requirements of journalism, and Mr. Blanchard considers that there are two principal reasons why it does not rank as it deserves, the first being common to every part of the British Empire which is not London.

"Let a provincial or colonial journal be "written with twice the ability of the *Times*, "it will not command the influence of the least "pretentions of its London rivals. Upon "purely local topics it will be heard; but it "never becomes authority upon Imperial mat-"ters. 'Our talented fellow-townsman' who "is recognized by nine-tenths of his readers as "the 'We' of the 'Stoke-Pogis Independent' "may be considered a whale at demolishing "the Town Council; but his constituency, who "have known or heard of him all his life, cannot "conceive that he has a much better acquain-"tance with things in general than themselves, "so, when he answers the *Saturday Review* "upon a Parliamentary question, they give him "only that kind of encouragement which they "would accord to a very small boy fighting a "big one. They are a little proud perhaps,—of "his pluck, but the possibility of his winning "is not to be thought of" p. 289. All this, and more to the same purpose, is merely another version of what we are all familiar with—some unluckily, by experience—that 'a prophet has no honour in his own country'—and has no particular application to India, but Mr. Blanchard goes on to show that there are here special circumstances which complicate the action of these general conditions; more people having leisure and inclination for writing than in England, and more still being of a critical turn. Amateur writers and amateur critics, according to this author, are the weights which hold down the Indian Press; their tendency to gossip which though meant to be harmless leads frequently to quarrels, and the fact that among so many there is always to be found some ill natured and unscrupulous wielder of the pen, have obtained for Indian journalism a bad name perhaps not wholly undeserved. There are those who with obstinate perversity invariably judge of an article from the worst sample they can find, and to this class very few things can seem fair or good.

In the chapter named *Punch in India* Mr. Blanchard glances at the comic literature of India, past and present, and refers at some length to the *Delhi Sketch Book*, giving selections from it, which without the sketches that accompanied them, and repeated in cold blood, are very dreary indeed. He notices the trick of writing parodies which in all Indian productions of this nature is largely made to do duty for fun, and the want of originality which usually characterises these *journaux pour rire*, they being fashioned upon the model of the London Punch with a closeness of imitation which only serves to show the want of likeness between the original and the copy. The real difficulty in these productions does not seem to strike our author. We take it to be this. Amateur comic writing like amateur comic acting is apt to be unsatisfactory and overdone. Many lively young people cherish the delusion that it is easy to write funny paragraphs and comic verses, and, if they have any latent for drawing, to make sketches as funny as those of John Leech. But the jest that effervesced so brightly when let off under ex hilarating circumstances and in the congenial atmosphere of friendly and appreciative audience too often proves very flat when given to an unsympathetic world through the stern medium of type. It is a pleasant thing to have the reputation in society of being a clever caricaturist, but unfortunately these local reputations are very liable to break down when tried by the test of publicity, and a *croquis* which admiring friends have laughed at may seem pointless to the general public who are capable of being stupid enough to ask what it means, and to doubt the explanation when it has been given. To be really a good caricaturist requires a combination of talent of no common order, and there are few men in an age who can be classed as possessing this Sense of humour, and facility of pen or pencil, are not all that is requisite, and in most hands caricature which is a fine art degenerates into mere vulgar exaggeration.

The concluding pages of the volume before us give a *résumé* of the progress of India during the last few years, and pass in rapid review. revenue, public works, legislation, education, agriculture, sanitation, the army, the civil service, and society generally, bestowing a few hasty words upon each, and with a regret that people are always wanting to go home instead of making their home contentedly in the East, and an admission that the author is not in a position to criticise this weakness, since, at the time of writing he is nearing Suez with a view to Marseilles or Southampton. Mr. Blanchard finishes his book-making for the present

Any one who, deluded by the name of this work, expects to find in its pages the result of thought and research,—an expectation which the magnitude of the subject suggested by the title "Yesterday and To-day in India" would fully justify—will lay it down with disappointment. Nor is this Mr. Blanchard's first offence of the kind. About five years ago a collection of papers, some of which had originally appeared in the pages of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, was published bearing his name. Of these two volumes "The Ganges and the Scine," part of whose contents treat of India and Indian matters, there are traces in the later one, and a fictitious character who assumes some importance in the earlier work continues her adventures at considerable length in the second. The style of composition throughout all three volumes has little to recommend it, being too frequently of the laboriously facetious order, perhaps the most fatiguing of any to a reader of ordinary intelligence.

We who live in India find our life dull enough as we live it day by day, but surely it is not quite so dreary as writers who attempt to describe its dulness smartly make it appear. The exigencies of periodical literature would seem to demand writing of this kind, and all we ask is that such articles having done duty in the weekly or monthly magazines which called them into existence be allowed to perish in the using as far as the general public is concerned, and that at any rate they shall not be served up cold, and garnished with an attractive title for the delusion of hungry readers who have yet not appetite enough for the same dish twice over.

WE are glad to be in a position to contradict the statement which appeared in our impression of yesterday, taken from a native paper, that large quantities of cotton were accumulating at Budnaira and other stations along the G. I. P. Railway, in that part of the country. We have seen returns of the quantity of cotton awaiting conveyance to Bombay from the different stations and find that the number of bales have considerably diminished within the last few days, particularly at Budnaira where the stock on hand was not more than could be cleared away in two days.

OUR statement yesterday that the Secretary o State had sanctioned the formation of a new line of Railway from Baroda to Neemuch and Delhi, and that the construction of the line will be entrusted to the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, is premature. It is possible, however, that the negotiations in reference to that Railway may have such a result. The present position of the matter is this :—The late Secretary of State (Lord Cranborne) has recently authorised the Government of India to have the survey of the projected Railway from Neemuch to Delhi completed without delay, and Lord Cranborne at the same time suggested to the Government of India that the survey might be undertaken by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The permission of the Government of India is now awaited for the prosecution of the survey by the Railway Company, who have applied to be allowed to do it.

WITH regard to a statement that appeared in our local columns yesterday, to the effect that we had heard that "Mr. Justice Westropp is engaged in the preparation of a new Bankruptcy Law to supersede Act XXVIII., and has obtained minutes from men experienced in the working of that Act to guide him in amending its defects," we find that we have been misinformed. We now learn that, at the request of Government, Mr. Justice Westropp has merely written a minute concerning the working of Act XXVIII. of 1865, including some few remarks on the Insolvent Debtors' Act, for the information of Government, in doing which he has been assisted by the opinions of some of the leading solicitors, members of the Committee of the Law Society, and of one or two other gentlemen who have had practical experience in working the enactment.

A CORRESPONDENT who favours us with a communication on the reconciliation between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung thus writes :—

"His Excellency Salar Jung on the occasion of the Ead festival, waited upon H. H. and offered his congratulations. H. H. received him in a gracious manner, and in the course of conversation, pointed out to him that the retention of certain personages, namely, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and others in office was obnoxious, and by their removal from Hydrabad, H. H. was willing to restore the Minister fully and completely to his confidence. Salar Jung at once consented, and promised to carry out H. H.'s wishes in as short a time as would allow of a new arrangement for replacing them. This event seems to have given great satisfaction to a large majority both of Europeans and natives in Hydrabad. Those who are the true well-wishers of the Nizam Government considered the disagreement between H. H. and his Minister a real misfortune, which they hope is now happily for ever removed."

THE *Englishman* :—We understand that in consequence of the disturbed state of Upper Burmah, H. M. S. S. *Kool* will be sent to act as a guard-boat at Thyet Myo.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says :—A friend has sent us the following paragraph, extracted from the *Scientific American*. *Query*, May the rings of Saturn be composed of an immense body of meteors revolving at a speed sufficient to keep them from falling to his surface? "The latest meteoric theory is that of M. Fonvielle who, on the supposition that innumerable meteoric bodies circulate throughout interplanetary spaces, concludes that each planet in the course of ages, has hollowed for itself a path among these flying meteoric masses, attracting all within the reach of its gravitation; but from periodical inequalities in its orbit, it attracts at times other meteoric masses which had before escaped its attractive power. Le Verrier demonstrated many years ago by mathematical calculation, the existence of several belts of such meteoric masses moving in orbits like the planets. This shows that the strained hypothesis of a path created and maintained by planetary revolution is unnecessary. The paths are already made."

THE following is the statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to the 29th March, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of February last, contrasted with that of the previous years :—

	FEBRUARY 1865.	FEBRUARY 1866.	FEBRUARY 1867.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India ...	1,76,49,172	1,92,22,305	76,75,203
Bengal	1,47,49,831	1,18,25,248	1,35,01,197
British Burmah	23,52,973	22,72,699	11,84,681
North-West Provinces... Oudh.........	2,64,26,389	2,03,00,758 40,61,330	2,00,73,272 39,80,401
Punjaub	1,41,27,356	1,00,83,510	95,90,029
Bombay	2,29,43,742	3,47,32,181	2,26,40,177
Central Provinces	40,38,430	40,92,223	45,69,363
Deccan	23,16,553	39,29,826	50,30,538
Madras	2,07,61,746	2,22,96,489	2,31,35,368
Total Rs.	12,53,66,192	13,28,16,569	11,16,35,229

THE *Indian Daily News* :—Looking at the general position of the money market, on the whole the tendency has not been for higher charges during the week, because the commercial opportunities of demand have not enlarged. We do not lose sight of the effect to be exercised by the drain to fill up the new Government loan. This requirement, from whatever source filled up, whether from general resources, or in part or wholly from commercial capital, must in its results tell upon the general market. A million and a half cannot be taken out of the general fund without producing a considerable effect. Such effects in money are made apparent by more being charged for it as less becomes available to be charged for. In other words the ordinary laws of supply and demand assert their supremacy. It happens opportunely for the success of this Government loan, as well as the stability of our market, that the market, so to speak, has been well reined in, and meets the movement or requirement at a time when an additional safe and sure outlet for investment is rather a *desideratum* to the capitalist. We are well advanced in the season of dearer money without any extraordinary movement to create very dear charges, beyond the influence which this loan may exercise. That we shall not have dearer money few can expect; but that even with this loan to provide for, very dear charges can arise few do expect.

THE *Indian Daily News* :—Mr. Schiller lately addressed the Governor General on the subject of two proposals connected with Port Canning, the one being that the Soonderbuns should be declared a separate district with Port Canning as the Sudder station, the Magistrate and the officer in revenue charge of the Soonderbuns residing at Port Canning; and the other having for its object the collection of a tax on the trade in firewood and forest produce for the benefit of Port Canning.

The Governor-General in reply observes that it is presumed these two proposals have been officially submitted by Mr. Schiller to the Local Government, if so, the Governor-General has asked that the views of the Lieutenant-Governor regarding them may be communicated to the Government of India, if possible before His Excellency leaves Calcutta, or should the Bengal Government already have formed a decision on these questions, or either of them that the correspondence may be submitted for the perusal of the Governor-General. In writing the second proposal, Mr. Schiller alluded to a claim which he considers the Port Canning Company already have to charge the public for the collection of forest produce, said to have been purchased by himself at a public sale.

THE *Delhi Gazette* :—A curious story has reached us from Rampore. There was a man Futteh Mahomed Khan, who used to be employed in attending upon European travellers and others passing through the Rampore state. There is some doubt as to his parentage. He is by name a Mahomedan, but the Mahomedan name and address some say was only assumed as a disguise during the mutiny. His own connections declare he is the son of a certain colonel of the British Indian Army, one of a large family whose names are well known in India. This man was in the service of the former Nawab of Rampore, but left the place on the Nawab's death and went and resided in British territory where he engaged in business, and appears to have become pretty well known. Some little time ago he was induced by promises and solicitations to return to Rampore and enter the service of the Nawab. He did so. But on the day of the Nawab's installation some of the arrangements for the ceremonies being placed in his, Futteh Mahomed Khan's, hands, he offended one of the Nawab's family, and some altercation ensued. Who was to blame, of course we should be very sorry to take upon ourselves to say. But the offence does not appear to have been anything very serious. The man however was incarcerated by the Nawab, and has been in prison now a whole year, chained with fetters that weigh "a pucca maund," and otherwise subjected to torture and pains and penalties which the unhappy wretch has been condemned to undergo for ten years. We deem it a case in which the British authorities should interfere, but whatever is done should be done promptly, as we are informed that there is great danger, if it is known that the British authorities are about to interfere, of the prisoner being destroyed by poison. There is a good deal of unwholesome intrigue and domestic fraud going on in and about the Nawab of Rampore's court, and it is not impossible this story may have been exaggerated with a view to throw blame upon the Nawab's party. But any how it is a matter that ought to be enquired into.

THE following American account of the Fenians appears in the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* :—At the present time the leaders are reported to be coming through the old rye. The number of troops already enrolled and uniformed is estimated at 375,000,000, or thereabouts, each of whom is to have a farm when Canada is gobbled. Every man, on joining the organization, swears (in fact, they all swear more or less) that he will remember the glories of Brian the Brave, and strike wherever he sees a hat; that he will also strike for his home on the first convenient opportunity; that he will have his rights, forcibly if he can, peaceably if he must; and that he will deliver Ireland or die, or perish in the attempt. The great flank movement upon the Kingdom of Canada will take place early some fine morning; the army of invasion will be concentrated on Bird Island Pier the night previous, and will be conveyed over the river by the steamers *Mibigan*, *Commodore Perry*, and *Fessenden*, which have been chartered for the purpose. These vessels will also be on hand with open scows to receive the Fenianists on their return. The artillery, which will be spiked to prevent accidents, will be dismounted and floated across. On reaching the other side 40 rounds of pamphlets on the sufferings of Ireland will be issued to the troops, together with one day's rations of cold Queen's Own and mountain dew. They will then move for the interior. After blowing up the Welland Canal, in retaliation for 700 years of wrongs inflicted upon their ancestors they will march upon Suspension Bridge. Having captured and parolled the bridge, the next thing will be something else; and then, in succession, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, and Montreal will rapidly fall. So will Niagara Falls. In the battles which are to take place no quarter will be shown, as no one of the men is expected to have one about him. After blowing up all the smaller cities and towns into smithereens, preparations will be made for paying a visit to Ottawa, the capital. After the place has capitulated, General O'Neill will occupy the Parliament buildings as his head-quarters, and proceed to establish a new Government, which will be known as the United State of Ireland—with new scenery and music; air, "Kingdom Coming." No Constitution will be adopted; this, it is thought, will effectually euchre all attempts at amendment, and thus enable the new Republic to avoid the rock upon which America split, and all the people will spend their lives in peace and die happily.

THE DELAY OF JUSTICE IN BOMBAY.

IF one of the greatest grievances with which Bombay is cursed be the slothfulness of liquidators, another and a far greater is the tardy administration of justice. This, always a disfiguring blot on English institutions, is peculiarly felt in Bombay. Indeed the sloth of the liquidators is in part a consequence of the 'dot and go one' assistance and supervision which the Court give to, and have over, them. The arrears of suits multiplying and accumulating have long since acquired formidable proportions, and now in April the Courts are concerning themselves with cases originally set down for hearing in September or October of 1866. Considering the vast number of cases involving points of considerable nicety which yet remain to be heard and determined, any suit filed now has not the slightest chance of being heard for the next eighteen months or more. Weep suitors! for near every case is as interminable as Jarndyce and Jarndyce. Lawyers gnash your teeth! for though eighteen months is a pleasant vista to the uninitiated, you know full well that those innumerable attendances when your faithful clients gratuitously checker your walls with red spit and expose their well proportioned legs to public admiration will be ruthlessly disallowed by the Taxing Master. The present number of Judges attached to the High Court would be perfectly competent to keep pace with the regular business, were it not for the constant series of interruptions which they are subjected to. More than half the day is regularly lost by one Judge in chambers. Another presides at the Criminal Sessions, and thus goes a fortnight, and meanwhile the civil suits are left to take care of themselves till in the fullness of time they are disposed off. The average rate at which business is gone through when all three Judges are sitting together is, I believe, eight or nine a day, but, with interruptions, the rate is reduced by a half. Upwards of fifteen hundred suits are filed annually. And the number of working days are about two hundred. This multiplied by 5, which is a very high average, gives 1,000—less by 500 than the number actually required to be gone through. It is scarcely possible to devise any method by which the work may be expedited with the present staff. Certainly much of the ordinary business now taken by a Judge in chambers may be done by the Master after the manner of the Law Reforms now agitated in England. But this would not materially lessen the burden of work. It therefore becomes absolutely necessary, if the present Judges will do no more work that another Judge be appointed to the High Court. An able Judge certainly, and the best procurable, but one at all events, and at once. In the interests of the public it is neither good nor just that justice should virtually be almost denied to the community by permitting the remedy to follow so tardily on the wrong. It was whispered some short time ago that a fourth Judge was to be appointed, but the whisper has been stilled. In this as in most things here it is painfully evident that we concern not ourselves for the morrow. When the evil is past all care something may probably be done. But till then it is well nigh hopeless to expect it.

9th April. FEE SIMP[illegible]

LATEST NEWS[illegible]

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 18TH A[illegible]

Weekly Cotton Report:
Total sales of the week ...... 50,375 b[illegible]
" " Surats........ 13,500 "
" Import of week.........130,500 "
" " Surats...... 15,750 "
" Stock......................795,000 "
" " Surats ....129,000 "
Fair Dhollera 10½d.

BOMBAY.

MR. J. E. C. PRYCE, Acting Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, proceeded yesterday, by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer *Malta* to England.

MR. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BUNAJEE has been appointed honorary secretary to the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, (Limited).

WE understand that a Parsee merchant of this city is one of the applicants for the Acting Third Magistracy.

MR. WEDDERBURN, Under-Secretary to Government in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments, proceeds to England by the mail steamer of the 14th proximo.

WE hear that the Judges of the High Court have represented to Government the advisability of increasing the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court up to five thousand rupees.

IN the case of *Buttonbaee vs. Hormusjee Framjee*, which was a few days ago disposed of by the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, the plaintiff has, we learn, filed an appeal in the High Court against the decision of the Matrimonal Court.

THE Director of the Indo-European line forwarded a telegram to Government yesterday, reporting that the direct line was still interrupted beyond Bagdad; the interruption on the Persian line still continued.

THE Judges of the High Court have confirmed the sentence of the Senior Assistant Session Judge of Broach, against three of the directors of the Broach Bank, who were charged with criminal breach of trust and divers other charges.

THE [illegible] O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Benares*, Captain W. B. Hall, which leaves this morning for China, &c., carries 1,301 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passenger :—

For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Kenyon.

WE have received the April issue of the Indian Travellers' Guide, containing time and fare tables of all the Indian railway companies, steam boat fares, &c. &c. It is very neatly got up, and no traveller should be without a copy.—*Central India Times.*

THE British ship *Duncairn*, Captain Finlay, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last, from Liverpool, reports that between Liverpool and Bombay, on April 12th, she spoke with the British ship *Sarah Sands*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, in lat. 4 north, long. 63 east.

THE British ship *City of Madras*, Captain G. Graham, which arrived on Sunday last from the port of Glasgow, reports that on her passage, on April 1st, she spoke with the British ship *A. O. A.* from London bound to Bombay, in lat. 7-37 S., long. 67-40 East, 125 days out.

THE following additional passengers proceeded yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain R. Curling, to Aden and Suez :—

For Marseilles.

Mrs. Westropp and infant, Mr. C. E. Benn.

For Southampton.

Mr. Brown, Mr. W. E. Thompson,
" P. Cockrane, " E. Stewart,
" J. Humphrey, " M. Thompson, and
Mr. J. E. C. Pryce.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band 1/4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, Colaba, this evening :—

Quick March	....	Bilse.
Overture......	"Domino Noir"........	Auber.
Quadrille ...	"Laugh Fra"...........	D'Albert.
Selection ...	"The Sleeper Awakened"..................	Mac Farren.
Waltz	"Rigoletto"	Barret.
Galop	"Amazon"	Bullet.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

The "Indian Travellers' Guide" for May will be published to-morrow, and will contain all the alterations in the Railway time tables, &c.; also additional information on all subjects useful to travellers.

◆

The following passengers arrived on Sunday last per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Busheer*, Captain McKirdy, from Kurrachee.—Major General and Mrs. Rainier; Major and Mrs. Carnegy; Mr. Costelloe; Mrs. Heath; Lieut A. Conolly; Mr. Steel; Major Dunsterville; Mr. and Mrs. Kempton; Mr. Bourbour; Mrs. Williams; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bagnell; Mrs. Pottinger; Mr. Francis; Lieut. A. Blower, 66 convicts and 16 guards.

◆

From to-morrow it is the intention of Government to supply the troops in Garrison with meat, killed under the approval of the Commissariat Department, in place of obtaining the daily supplies from a contractor as formerly. The result of this measure will probably be to secure meat of a better quality for the troops than was obtained from the contractors under the old system. The Commissariat have stationed their own official at Bandora for the purpose of effectively carrying out the new rule.

◆

The Barrack Master, Bombay Division of the Army, will take the monthly inspection of the barracks, hospitals, lines and stores, in possession of corps, in the following order:—Khandalla, at 4 P. M., on the 1st; 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at 7 A. M., on the 3rd; Colaba Sanitarium, at 7 A. M., on the 4th; 21st Regiment N. I., at 7 A. M., on the 5th; 3rd Regiment N. I. Tanna, at 4 P. M., on the 6th; 25th Regiment N. L. I., at 7 A. M., on the 7th; and Esplanade Sanitarium, at 11 A. M., on the 8th proximo.

◆

Sir Charles Sargent was engaged the whole of yesterday in hearing the investigation into the case of Manockjee Sapoorjee Kaka, insolvent. After the examination of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Patuck, which was finished at 5 P. M., Mr. Jeewanjee Heerjee, son of Mr. Heerjee Jehanghier, was examined and cross-examined by the respective advocates of the parties. It being then about half-past 5 P. M., His Lordship said that, after hearing some short causes, he would probably resume the investigation this day (Tuesday) at 2 P. M., Mr. McCulloch stated that there are, he believed, two more witnesses whose evidence would not occupy a long time, and he would then close his case.

◆

On the 15th instant the body of a native was found, by the driver of the No. 6 down train of the Bhosawul district, about a mile on the Myjee side of Pachora. The man's name is not known, but he appeared to be about twenty five years old, and a Mhar by caste. It appeared that the deceased was run over by the engine of the No. 6 down train. He was lying across the rails between the 232nd and 233rd miles, the wheels of the engine passed over his legs, and he was thrown between the rails. When picked up he was quite dead, and his body was carried by the same train into Myjee station. The mamlutdar of Myjee held an inquest upon the body of the deceased the same afternoon, and recorded a verdict "that the deceased whilst drunk was killed by the train."

◆

Mr. Howard applied on petition before Sir Joseph Arnould, yesterday, for an order that the National Financial of India (Limited) should be wound up by the Court. The petitioner was Mr. P. E. Bendir, as official liquidator of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company. The petition was first presented on 30th January; on the 5th February it was to have been heard but the matter was postponed till the 8th April; and on the latter date the hearing was again postponed till the 29th instant (yesterday), the Court intimating that no further adjournment would be allowed. An application was made, however, (on behalf of the "voluntary" liquidators) for a further postponement, but the Court refused to allow it, and granted the prayer of the petition.

◆

Mr. Marriott made an application yesterday before Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr. Justice Westropp for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against a decree given for the plaintiff in the suit of [illegible]ewsee *Ghella* vs. *Jewraz Muckundass.* The [illegible] had been brought for specific performance of a contract for the purpose of three [illegible] the amount of the decree was Rs. 18,[illegible] Rs. 900 for costs. The suit was heard [illegible] before their Lordships on 13th Dec. last. [illegible] some discussion between Mr. Marriott as [illegible]senting the appellant and defendant, and [illegible] Advocate General as representing the plain[illegible] and respondent, the Court m[illegible] an order granting the petition on the condition of security being given by the appellant to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for the probable costs of the appeal to the Privy Council, and also security to the amount of Rs. 18,900 for the performance of the decree.

◆

We are sorry to hear that an accident occurred at about 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning last, to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his three sons near the G. I. P. Railway telegraph office, at Byculla. It seems that the party were driving at this time in a mail phaeton from Mazagon to the Fort, with the intention of paying a visit to the Dowager Lady Avabaee, when the horses shied and ran off the edge of the road into the gutter, upsetting the carriage and throwing out the whole of its occupants, all of whom, we are sorry to add, are more or less injured. Sir Jamsetjee is reported to have received several severe bruises on the face and on one of his legs, and his ankle is also sprained. Assistance was promptly rendered, and the sufferers were removed to Mazagon Castle, where they are all now doing well. The youngest son, Mr. Jamsetjee, appears to have been much frightened by the accident, and is suffering in consequence from a nervous shock.

◆

An accident occurred on the G. I. P. Railway, at the reversing station on the Thull Ghaut, on Sunday morning to the up-mail train. From the scanty information we have been able to obtain, it appears that at the time in question the train was being shunted in two portions, and as the latter portion was thus being shifted one of the bolts or pins of the points broke, while the points-man was holding back the same, at the moment when the carriages were passing, which brought the two parts of the train in collision. As far as we have been able to ascertain, there was no very great amount of damage done, the two Post Office express sorting-vans, which composed a portion of the train, are to some extent injured by the shock, the fittings being broken, and the Post Office employes were also slightly injured, as well as some other passengers. On the arrival of the train at Byculla the men belonging to the Post Office were taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

The Alliance Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation.—The Liquidators (Messrs. P. E. Bendir, H. Wilson, Gangadas Kishordas, Damoder Heerjee), of this Company report that the balance sheet made up to the 30th June 1866, and laid before the general meeting of shareholders, which on the 5th September, following, resolved upon winding-up, although generally corresponding with the entries in the books, did not accurately represent the position of the Company. It did not show the actual number of shares held by the public, which was then 19,704 the remaining 2,079 being held by the Bank, and made no mention of liabilities of the Company in respect of over two unexpired years' rent, for the premises then occupied, and law charges due to the solicitors which had remained unpaid since the formation of the Bank. A sum of Rs. 44,614-2-4 has been required to discharge these and the other claims against the Company. The assets, when the liquidators took charge about six months ago, consisted, with the exception of a sum of about Rs. 5,000 in cash, and dead stock valued at Rs. 3,000, of past due debts (partly secured) amounting to Rs. 42,22,766-8-2, to which must be added Rs. 1,16,625 due by contributories in respect of second and Third calls on forfeited shares. The securities, chiefly shares, held against past due debts were valued by the auditors at Rs. 2,70,000, but until now it has been possible only to realize the sum of Rs. 72,173-10-9, a large portion of the shares being unaccompanied by the transfer deeds of the nominal owners. The liquidators expect, however to be able to realize from the securities on hand a further sum of Rs. 1,20,000. In respect of unsecured debts due to the Bank the sum of Rs. 54,819-13-7 has been recovered to date, and the difficulty they have experienced in collecting outstandings will be shown from the fact of their having been obliged to file, since they took charge, 35 actions in Courts of law. In addition to the last mentioned sum, they have taken over 3,990 Shares in this Bank in part payment and compromise of debts, and 15,714 shares only remain now in the hands of the public, upon 1,310 of which they claim a lien. It is difficult to form a reliable estimate of the value of most of the debts which remain unadjusted, but it is believed it will be possible to recover a further sum of about Rs. 50,000, besides reducing the Bank's capital by cancelling more shares. An action had been commenced by the liquidators for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 50,000 on the guarantee policy of Mr. W. F. Wesche, who was manager of the Bank until the month of September 1865. They regret to have report that through his misconduct a very large portion of the Bank's capital had been lost, and though they are in position only to adduce evidence of the misappropriation of about four lakhs of rupees, they have reason to believe that Mr. Wesche has helped himself to much more of the Bank's money, for his own purposes. The liquidators are advised that he, as well as the late directors, can be held liable also for losses brought about by their neglect to enforce payment from debtors long after their obligations fell due, and for losses sustained through the Bank's default to pay calls on valuable shares in its possession, which have been forfeited since. It also appears, that under the authority of one of the native directors, over a lakh of rupees was advanced to officers of the Bank from whom it cannot be recovered. The liquidators are taking steps with a view to relieve, if possible, the shareholders of some of these losses, and the liquidators hoped that the ultimate yield of the shares would not fall short of twenty rupees per share. A first distribution may be expected within three months. Mr. J. L. Napier Hay, one of the liquidators appointed by the shareholders, has withdrawn from the liquidation, pending the proceedings at law against the European Assurance Society, whose secretary he was.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st April, 1867.

Open 852¾ Miles.

Coaching	Rs.	71,291	12	7
Merchandize...	„	4,35,900	3	4
Electric Telegraph	„	1,081	5	0
Earth Trains	„	8,808	9	6
Total	Rs.	5,17,081	14	5

ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

A rumour was current in the Fort yesterday that an accident had occurred at Beeleemora, a station near Bulsar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Sunday morning whereby sixteen persons had been killed and others injured. Fortunately the story, so far as the loss of life and injury to passengers is concerned is unfounded, and the "accident," if such it should be called, scarcely deserves the name. At the Beeleemora station there is a siding which enables the train to deposit passengers at one of the platforms, and on which, trains going in one direction wait until the trains on the single permanent line going in the opposite direction, shall have passed. The train in question (leaving Surat for Bombay at 8 o'clock A. M., and due at Beeleemora about 9-45) had deposited and received its Beeleemora passengers and was proceeding from the siding to the main line at the very slow rate of two miles an hour when the rails, apparently by a jerk of the engine, were pressed a little farther asunder allowing four or five of the carriages to slip off the rails. The train was at once brought up without any of the passengers being injured or even alarmed, most of them not being aware that anything unusual had taken place. The Traffic Manager, who happened to be within a few miles of the place, was soon at the scene of the occurrence and the line was cleared in a very short time.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Latitude 18° 53' 30" North; longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of barometer above the sea = 37 feet.

1867 Date.	Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr. (inches)	Temperature of the Air. (°)	Wet Bulb Thermometer. (°)	Dew point. (°)	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8 parts.)	[illegible]mum Temperature of [illegible], read at 9½ A. M. on following day. (°)	[illegible]mum Temperature of [illegible] read at 9½ A. M. (°)	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours. (Miles.)
April 22nd	29·835	81·3	76·2	74·3	0·705	2·4	86·5	77·4	N. W.; E.; N. W.; N. N. W.	118·3
„ 23rd	·817	81·9	77·3	75·7	·819	1·6	86·3	77·3	N. W.; N. N. W.; N. W.	173·4
„ 24th	·755	84·7	76·7	73·7	·702	0·3	91·3	77·8	N. N. W.; W. N. W.; N. W.; N. N. W.	158·1
„ 25th	·777	81·9	76·7	74·8	·794	0·8	87·5	78·0	N. W.; W. N. W.; N. W.; W. N. W.	64·2
„ 26th	·818	82·1	77·5	75·9	·818	1·8	88·0	77·5	N. W.; S.; W.; W. N. W.; N. W.	61·3
„ 27th	·822	82·6	77·7	76·0	·813	2·4	87·7	78·4	N. W.; N. E.; E.; W. N. W.; N. N. W.	99·8

THE PARSEE MATRIMONIAL CASE.

The Advocate General moved before Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr. Justice Westropp at the High Court yesterday, for a rule *nisi* calling upon Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, third magistrate of police, to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not be issued requiring him to hear and determine a certain plaint which had been preferred before him on behalf of one Rustomjee Framjee, under the Parsee Matrimonial Act. This motion was made on behalf of Rustomjee Framjee, and was *ex parte*. The learned counsel quoted the following passage from the 59th sec. of the Charter of the late Supreme Court giving the Court power to issue such a writ:—"We do hereby grant, order, ordain and establish that all and every the said Courts and Magistrates shall be subject to the order and control of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in such sort, manner, and form as the inferior Courts and Magistrates of and in that part of Great Britain called England are by law subject to the order and control of our Court of King's Bench; to which end the said Supreme Court of Bombay is hereby empowered and authorised to award and issue a writ or writs of *mandamus, certiorari, procedendo*, or error, to be prepared in manner above mentioned, and directed to such Courts or Magistrates as the case may require."

Sir Joseph Arnould mentioned a case which had occurred in Calcutta the other day, in connection with the Small Cause Court there. He apprehended there was no doubt that the Court had the power.

The Advocate General said the present question chiefly turned upon the construction of two sections in Act XV. of 1865 (the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act), an Act which recited in the preamble—"whereas the Parsee community has represented the necessity of defining and amending the law relating to marriage and divorce among Parsees, and whereas it is expedient that such law should be made conformable to the customs of the said community, it is enacted," &c. The sections he referred to were the 36th and 47th, the former of which was as follows:—"Where a husband shall have deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with his wife, or where a wife shall have deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with her husband, the party so deserted or with whom cohabitation shall have so ceased, may sue for the restitution of his or her conjugal rights, and the Court if satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the plaints and that there is no just ground why relief should not be granted, may proceed to decree such restitution of conjugal rights accordingly. If such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both." Section 47 runs thus—"If any offence which by this Act is declared to be punishable with fine, or with fine and imprisonment not exceeding six months, shall be committed by any person within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence shall be punishable upon summary conviction by any magistrate of police of the place at which such Court is held."

Sir Joseph Arnould: And what are the facts here?

The Advocate General said that the facts were, that Rustomjee Framjee had sued, by suit No. 3 of 1866, in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, for the restitution of conjugal rights. Issues having been settled and the suit having been heard a decree was passed in the plaintiff's favor on 19th January of the present year. The decree was short, and as it was a somewhat novel document he would read it. It was as follows:—

Whereas the plaintiff Rustomjee Framjee has brought this action against the defendant Perozbai his lawful wife for the restitution of conjugal rights, and whereas the said cause has this day been brought on for the settlement of issues, the plaintiff and defendant being present in person and assisted by a pleader on each side, and whereas the defendant Perozbai has admitted that she is the lawful wife of the said plaintiff and has pleaded nothing that would justify her separating herself from her said husband and has expressed her willingness to return and cohabit with her said husband as his wife if he will treat her with kindness and provide her with such medical treatment and advice as her state of health may require, and whereas the said plaintiff has consented to receive her and to treat her with kindness and has undertaken to provide her with such necessaries and medicines as may be suitable to her condition of health and be within the reach of his means and to permit her to be visited and to follow the treatment recommended by the medical adviser who has attended her at her parent's house: It is ordered that the defendant Perozbai do return to her said husband and live with him as his wife and do render to him all conjugal rights; and that on her complying with this order the said plaintiff do treat her with kindness and conjugal affection and do otherwise act in accordance with the promise above recited which he has publicly and voluntarily made. It is further ordered that the plaintiff Rustomjee Framjee do pay all costs.

The learned counsel then referred to an affidavit sworn by Pestonjee Dinshaw, which stated the subsequent facts of the case. The contents of the affidavit was as follows:—

I, Pestonjee Dinshaw, of Bombay, gentleman, one of the attorneys of this honorable Court make oath and say—(1) On or about the 18th day of February last I made an application on behalf of the complainant Rustomjee Framjee before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., the 3rd magistrate of police for the town and island of Bombay, and obtained a summons returnable on the 28th day of February last, directed to the complainant's wife Perozbai, charging her with disobeying a certain decree dated 19th January 1867 made by the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in suit No. 3 of 1866, in which the said Rustomjee Framjee was plaintiff and the said Perozbai was defendant, ordering the said Perozbai, the defendant, to return to her husband and live with him as his wife and render to him all conjugal rights, such disobedience of the said decree being an offence under section 36 of Act XV. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to 200 rupees, or with both, and such offence having been committed within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this honourable Court, being under section 47 of the said Act punishable upon summary conviction by any magistrate of police of the place at which such Court is held. Copy of the said summons is hereunto annexed marked A and copy of the said decree is also hereunto annexed marked B. (2) On the 28th day of February last, the day on which the said summons was returnable, I appeared with the complainant before the said magistrate of police, and Mr. Cleary of the firm of Messrs. Legget and Company appeared for the defendant Perozbai, when on the application of the said Mr. Cleary in the absence of the defendant, and on his representing that she was ill and unable to attend the police court, the hearing of the said complaint was postponed. (3) That on Monday the 22nd of April instant, the day to which the hearing of the said complaint was postponed, I again appeared with the said complainant before the said magistrate, and the said Mr. Cleary appeared for the said defendant, when, after hearing me and the said Mr. Cleary respectively, in the absence of the said defendant, the said magistrate of police refused to hear the said complaint on the ground that section 47 of the said Act XV. of 1865 did not apply to the complaint made before him and that he had no jurisdiction to hear and determine the said complaint.

The Advocate General afterwards quoted from the remarks of the magistrate in disposing of the case (which were reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd instant). In reference to the magistrate's remark—"If a magistrate of police were to enforce a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights among Parsees, he would in a measure be assuming the functions of the Matrimonial Court"—the learned counsel said this was an argument which might well have been addressed to the Legislature when the Act was framed, but that the question really was whether the magistrate of police was not by the Act constituted the sole tribunal for the purpose of hearing and determining cases of offences under the Act, and of inflicting the punishments which the Act specified. He apprehended that the question was, not what was expedient, but what the Legislature had stated in positive terms.

Mr. Justice Westropp: Has there been any application made to the Parsee Matrimonial Court?

The Advocate General said there had not. Certainly (he remarked) the case would have been clearer if it had not been for the special clause at the end of sec. 36 in reference to punishment.

Mr. Justice Westropp: Do you say that the Judge of the Parsee Matrimonial Court could not attach a party for contempt of his Court?

The Advocate General said that was perhaps a somewhat difficult point to answer. There was, generally speaking, express authority given—as in the case of the County Courts in England, for instance—to exercise certain powers, but he was not prepared to go into the questions as to what were the exact powers of a Judge presiding in the Parsee Matrimonial Court. The question was, under the provision at the end of section 36,—who was to take cognizance of offences under the section? Now, if the Judge of the Parsee Matrimonial Court had full power to punish for contempt, one would hardly expect to find a provision of that kind in the Act.

Sir Joseph Arnould pointed out that sec. 15 of the Act seemed to limit in some degree the powers of the Court, for it began—"for the purpose of hearing suits under this Act a special Court shall be constituted" in each of the Presidency towns, &c. As far as he could see, the Act did not in any specific clause confer any powers on the Court in regard to the course of the decree after it had been passed.

Mr. Justice Westropp asked if the application had been made to the magistrate in consequence of any suggestion of the Parsee Matrimonial Court.

The Advocate General replied in the negative, adding that the party had simply been advised that the application for punishment should be made as directed in section 47. He (the learned counsel) thought that when that section was looked into it was quite clear that absolute power was given to the magistrate to investigate and punish all offences under this Act.

After a little discussion of no importance,

Sir Joseph Arnould said it did seem to him that the tenor of the other sections led to the inference that the duty of executing the decrees of the Parsee Matrimonial Court in cases of disobedience was vested, not in the Court itself, but in the magistrate of police. There was at least a *prima facie* case that that was so, and as all that was sought at present was a rule *nisi* calling on Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue, he thought there could be no difficulty in complying with the application.

The rule was granted accordingly, and the matter will be heard some day after the vacation.

FORT POLICE COURT.—29th April.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Gambling.—Five Parsees and seven Hindoos were placed at the bar, the first prisoner being charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with being found gaming therein with dice and money.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty of the offence, and fined each of them in the sum of one rupee.

◆

(Before Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

French Leave.—Charles Neilson, Robert Gillard, and Joseph Brain, seamen of the British ship *Confidence*, were charged with absenting themselves without leave from the said ship.

His Worship convicted the prisoners and sentenced each of them to be imprisoned for twenty days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE.—29th April.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—Mulloo Dhurumpoory was charged with stealing Rs. 40 in cash and fourteen pieces of wearing apparel, and Hoosana Tinnya with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The prisoner lived in a room next to that of the prosecutor, who, on his return home in the evening three or four days ago, saw the tatta wall broken and the property abstracted from his box. Prisoner absconded from the house, but was arrested by a policeman two days ago with a small portion of the missing property. There was no proof against the second prisoner who was discharged, while the first was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

Offence on the Railway.—Rumzoo Musum was charged with defrauding or attempting to defraud the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company continuing his journey in a railway carriage on the 28th inst. beyond the place to which he had paid his fare. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined ten rupees, or in default of payment to undergo imprisonment for a fortnight.

Theft.—Ahmed Hameed, a day ramoosee in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co. at the Byculla shop, was charged with stealing articles of the value of Rs. 30, the property of the company; and also with fraudulently receiving stolen property.

On Friday last, a policeman observed a dispute about a stick between two men at the Chuckla, and on enquiry found that one of the men, who claimed the stick, was a brother of Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s man. He had a suspicion and went with the stick to the Byculla shop, where it was recognised as the prosecutor's property. The recognition of the stick led to a search of the prisoner's house, and the latter opened a box and gave up to the police the articles in court, saying they were given him by a Portuguese assistant in the shop.

The prisoner's defence was considered to be false. His Worship found him guilty on the second charge and sentenced him to receive thirty stripes at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop at Byculla.

LAW.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—29th April.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

A QUESTION UNDER ACT 28 of 1865.

Manockjee Sorabjee vs. *W. H. Peile, H. Wilson, and Damodur Heerjee.*

Mr Jehangir appeared for the plaintiff, administrator of Sorabjee Eduljee, deceased; and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defendants, who are trustees of the insolvent estate of Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., appointed under Act 28 of 1865.

The action was brought to recover rent of plaintiff's godown occupied by the defendants from 1st July to 31st October 1866 at Rs. 125 per mensem. The case originally came before His Honor in December last, when the defendants were sued as trustees of the estate in question. At the request of the plaintiff's pleader, the summons was allowed to be amended, and the case came on again before His Honor on the 24th inst., when the defendants were sued as above, omitting the statement that they were trustees, for Rs. 500 as rent of plaintiff's godown occupied by the defendants from 1st July to 31st October 1866, at Rs. 125 per mensem.

The godown referred to had been in the occupation of the insolvents up to the date of the insolvency, at which time certain of their goods were in it. Some of the goods consisting of barrels of floor, were removed in August; but other goods consisting of casks of meat, which were damaged and unsaleable remained there until the 20th October. Some correspondence took place between the parties, and at a meeting of the trustees, the plaintiff undertook to get the damaged meat removed at the expense of the trustees. No sum was fixed as the proper charge; and at a subsequent meeting the plaintiff asked Rs. 200, while the trustees offered him Rs. 100 only. The plaintiff did not succeed in getting the goods removed at this rate; and eventually the trustees, about the 20th October, got them removed by the officers of the municipality at an expense of about Rs. 27.

For the defendants, Mr. Pestonjee pleaded that they were not personally liable, having occupied the premises only as trustees of the insolvents' estate. The other point contended for was that the plaintiff could only claim against the estate for the rent; and whether he was entitled to rank on the estate for his claim in full or only for a dividend, this court had no jurisdiction to try the case. It was further contended that it was by the default of the plaintiff in not getting the goods removed according to his agreement on the 1st or 2nd September that the premises were not completely vacated at that time, and that he was not entitled to any rent for the months of September and October.

His Honor was of opinion on the evidence and the correspondence in the case that the defendants were liable for the rent of the godown up to and for the month of October at the rate claimed. They occupied the premises in question from the date of their appointment, as trustees of the insolvents, and in that capacity only, and for the purpose of winding up the estate; and it was by no default of the plaintiff that the premises were not vacated in the beginning of September.

Mr. Pestonjee requested a special case being stated for the opinion of the High Court, and His Honor, subject to the opinion of that court, found for the plaintiff for Rs. 500 and costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The amazingly modest request of a writer in the *Times of India* on Saturday last who discovers himself as "Y," and who supposes that the Diocesan Board of Education have been badly treated by that portion of the public who think that sufficient has not been done by the Board for the education of Europeans, is worthy of renewed publicity. He says: "If at the end of ten or twelve years its (the Diocesan Board) efforts remain unappreciated by those it is intended to benefit, and no very decided advance has been made under its auspices in the education of the middle class Christians of Bombay, it will be time to pronounce the scheme abortive and give it up as a failure." The scheme that demands a trial of twelve years before the public should dare to say whether it has proved an abortion or a failure must be an extraordinary scheme. And let it be remarked that this is an educational scheme, conducted on principles, old as the hills. Why should it be an abortion, or why require twelve years to say what it is to become? "Y" runs away from the vital question of European education in this city. Let me restate it for his instruction.

European education had been long disgracefully neglected and numbers of European children were going about who could not read their Bibles because there were no schools. These children were said to belong to some Church. That is, they were baptized in some Church and then forgotten; the connection was literally severed. Let "Y" mark the importance of this, because it seems to show that there were no pastors to seek out these children and no funds (Church or Lay) to educate them. In this distress the Roman Catholic Priesthood came to the rescue of Protestant children, and in doing so, performed a duty, which, if it belonged to any body, was not an obligation upon them. For this purpose, the Roman Catholic Priesthood raised funds and proceeded to educate. They raised Rs. 90,000 for this purpose in Bombay in one season, and let "Y" remark once more, *they filled their schools*. Thus we see the plea of the "inappreciation" of those whom the Board "intend to benefit by education" fall to the ground. The insinuation is unjust. If the Diocesan party were as earnest as the Catholic party, surely they would get the Protestant scholars whom the Catholics were educating? The wealth and influence of the Catholic party were as nothing in comparison of that of the Diocesan party. The Catholics placed the permanent usefulness of their schools (useful for Protestant children) beyond all doubt in a single year; why should "Y" ask for twelve years?

The all-important questions seem to be "should there be European Protestant Education in Bombay, and should each denomination educate its own children, or see that they have placed within their reach the means of education according to the tenets and doctrines of their own professed faith?" If this is the way to view the matter, then the question presses "is the Diocesan Board doing as much for the education of their children as the educationists of other denominations?" If they are doing this duty with an equal zeal they must be securing an equal amount of success; and as it is no difficult matter to pronounce positively upon the success and the permanency of the schools of the other Christian bodies of Bombay, and to do so at the present moment, I cannot see why the Diocesan party should ask their supporters to wait twelve years before they pronounce the Diocesan scheme an abortion. Why should it not be pronounced a success at once! This is the most numerous European party in Bombay; with more children demanding education than the other parties, and they must either have Diocesan education or they must not. Which shall it be?

The ample letter of "Y" exhausts everything but that which requires exhausting, viz:—the bounden Christian duty of educating the children of the poor in schools that teach what the particular Church approves. To speak of these children as if they were heathen; to demand that they shall be compelled to go to native schools that know no religion; and to contemplate the possible abolition of schools under the specious plea that "if the people for whom these (Diocesan) schools are intended really felt the want of them, demand would arise for them which would be supplied," is really too bad. I have already shattered this latter argument by stating that the want of schools was "really felt," that demand for them did "arise," and that this demand for Protestant education was "supplied" by Roman Catholics. The course to follow seems clear; establish schools; collect funds; secure teachers, and educate freely; do as much as other bodies are doing, and "Y" will find when this is done that no reproach will remain and that the word abortion may be utterly discarded.

Z.

Monday.

DEATH OF LIEUT. KEITH WHILE TIGER-HUNTING.

The *Central India Times* gives the following account of the death of an officer of the Royal Artillery at Kamptee while out shikarring:—

We regret to state that Lieutenant Keith of the Royal Artillery at Kamptee when out shooting tigers in the Wurdah district on Monday (22nd inst.,) last, was mauled by one he had shot. It appears that that officer was out hunting with two others and wounded a tiger, which turned upon him and bit him severely about the legs. No bones were broken. The animal was dying at the time, which will account for Lieut. Keith having escaped with his life. He was brought in by the railway on Wednesday (24th) morning last and is now doing well. We are told he got off cheaply, but the shock he has received and his general indifferent health may compel him to take a furlough to Europe.

Since the foregoing was in type we have to announce that Lieut. Keith after his arrival at Nagpore, gradually sank from sheer exhaustion and expired at a quarter to 3 o'clock P. M. at the Nagpore Hotel. Captain McGrigor, R. A., and Dr. Dempster were present. His remains were removed to Kamptee on Wednesday evening, and were interred with military honours on the following morning. The latest particulars connected with the death of the lamented officer appear to be that, Lieut. Keith with two brother officers went out for a shikar about three weeks since. A fortnight ago they were after a large boar which, suddenly charging Lieut. Keith who was mounted, bowled him and his horse over. He had his right arm and side paralyzed by the fall, was insensible for about thirty hours, and totally disabled for sport for ten days. On the 22nd instant about 2 P. M. the party was on a beat in high jungle: the two other gentlemen got up into their trees, but Lieut. Keith had not strength to climb the one allotted to him. He consequently stood at the foot of it in high grass. A large tiger bounded by, which Lieut. Keith mortally wounded. It passed him about 20 yards off but having spied, turned and attacked him. Keith has not the power, so weak was he from the effects of the recent accident, to cock his second rifle. The beast knocked him down by a blow on the side, and after seizing him three times with his mouth in the thigh and leg, died on the top of that officer. He was, however, able to crawl away and await the arrival of his brother sportsmen who immediately sent him in here with all dispatch. The real cause of death was not the result of any injuries actually inflicted upon him by the tiger but the shock that the nervous system must have received within a frame already weakened and shattered by the previous accident.

RANGOON.

LETTER FROM THE KING'S CHAMBERLAIN.

The *Rangoon Gazette* of April 10th publishes the following interesting letter from the Chamberlain of the King:—

MANDALAY, 30th March.

My dear Dr. Dawson.—As an old servant and friend of His Majesty, I have felt much grieved at seeing, by some articles in your paper, how much the King's policy is misunderstood in Rangoon. Far from being the prejudiced sovereign, whom your friends think, His Majesty on the contrary is constantly seeking in his own mind what he can do to improve the condition of his people, and give satisfaction to all foreigners. The new tariff which will shortly be promulgated will make His Majesty's good intentions evident before the world. You, Englishmen, who cannot see what is going on behind the curtain, have no idea of the difficulties with which the King of Burmah has to contend in his efforts to initiate a generous and liberal policy. He alone is sincere, and knows the benefits that would accrue to his country from the adoption of some of your rules. When Colonel Phayre was here last time, swords, to use an expression of His Majesty, had not re-entered their scabbards yet. All the country was in arms, agriculture and trade were not only paralyzed but entirely stopped. In such a state of things, could the King well listen to propositions, which by changing suddenly the old regulations would have augmented the general confusion, just at a time when the minds of all were as much troubled as the country itself? Out of his good nature, however, His Majesty had given way to all Colonel Phayre's wishes, the disagreement between them bearing on one single point only. When lately the King was informed that his son, the Mingoon prince, had escaped from Rangoon, and might attempt to trouble him again, in his own country, His Majesty most emphatically said—"This gives me very little anxiety, I am prepared and I know I can put down all rebels. The only thing that I truly care about is remaining friendly with the English." After these statements I trust you will make a point to enlighten your countrymen and satisfy them, that far from being hostile, His Majesty is sincerely anxious to see the best relations cultivated between his government and your own.—Believe me, my dear Dr. Dawson, yours very sincerely,

CHEVELIER A. J. CAMARATTA.

The *Englishman* of the 23rd instant contains the following news from Mandalay:—Our correspondent, writing from Mandalay on the 24th March, says:—The dawk boat arrived here on the 16th instant. On the 17th, Captain Sladen intimated to the Prime Minister that he had received a letter from the Viceroy and Governor General of India for His Majesty the King of Burmah, and as soon as the necessary preparations were made to receive it with due respect and honour, he would accompany the procession and deliver it in person to the King. Some delay occurred before the arrangements were completed, and during the interval the King, in the usual style, wanting in sense and taste indicated, through one of his parasites (to Captain Sladen), his desire to obtain a private copy of the Viceroy's letter to him, but that officer declined to give it, and said he would not be discharging his duty faithfully were he to accede to the King's request. The receipt of the Viceroy's letter to the King created no little excitement among all classes and gave birth to various statements. Men of all denominations see men to interest themselves in different ways, and though the purport of the letter was a a perfect mystery, yet everybody appeared to be familiar with its contents. Aged Burmans possessing property and well to do, looked despondingly over the circumstance, and reproachfully pointed at the King as the cause of approaching calamities. It was want of good faith on the part of His Majesty, having broken his engagements, he had excited the severe disapprobation of the Viceroy, and they considered it was now fairly incumbent on the King to make an end to his violations, and prevent a collision with a power that was able to annihilate his kingdom and his dynasty in a couple of hours. Those in difficulties and groaning under the rule of physical force, oppression, and tyranny, took a favourable view of the case, and imagined favourable changes had already commenced—an enlightened Government established, and wise laws were being administered to them. The agent of a large Rangoon firm, an aspiring youth with brilliant wits, said he saw the opening of boundless prospects before him and traders in cotton, timber, *lead*, earth, oil, and other commodities dreamed happily of great speculations and large profits, and *free trade and no dutys* sounded in their ears most charmingly. Deep studied and scientific Germans and doctors looking through their optics, perceived steam carriages entering the western gates of China, the City of Esmock also becoming visible in all its grandeur. Loafers and those of the servile caste, who live on their wits, spread in the bazars and through the town confused and alarming rumours, creating excitement and fear among the ignorant, and seeing the advantage to be gained in the King's present embarrassment availed themselves of the opportunity, and declared their ability of applying a remedy to the pending difficulty, expecting under the delusion to turn the occasion as profitably to themselves as possible. Astrologers and fortune-tellers declared with eloquence, that the fate of Burmah was decided and "the children of men" in this quarter of the globe would be visited during the next year with severe calamities. They prognosticated fire, famine, pestilence, and war. The small-pox has, during the past two months, swept away 3,000 children. The epidemic has raged terribly, and parents' lamentations were heard in every direction. Some men of clear perception, look upon Upper Burmah as inevitably lost from its own inward rottenness, and is daily fading away under the influence of misgovernment. It will very shortly tumble to pieces, distorted by internal factions and civil commotions. Annexation will be looked upon as a great act of justice of mercy and charity. On the morning of the 21st instant, two Woondouks with a numerous body of officials called at Captain Sladen's house to convey the Viceroy's letter to the King. The procession was exceedingly grand and imposing. The first elephant conveyed the letter with four golden umbrellas and the British flag over it, followed by Captain Sladen in his Court uniform on an another elephant, and attended by a body of Kallas and Burmans; next came two Woondouks with their retinues and followers and several officials on elephants. The streets were lined with soldiers, and there were musicians and music (?) of all descriptions. The procession entered the Palace through the east gate, and the box containing the letter, covered with the British flag, was first taken to the Loot, where the *Yainan gyoung Woongyee* was in attendance to meet Captain Sladen. The letter was placed on a gold stand, resting on a magnificent carpet which was spread out for the occasion. During the short stay, uneasiness of mind was depicted on the countenance of the ministers, and they evidently manifested a submissiveness to the pressure which was put on them by Captain Sladen, whose determined resolution to deliver the letter personally to His Majesty was fixed. Several importunate attempts were made to dissuade him from his object, but finding him bent on his purpose, an advance was made from the Loot to the 'Beeadike.' Captain Sladen led the procession, with the letter and the British flag, followed by the Ministers. Another grand reception was offered to him there by the Alwenwoons. Again attempts were made by these ministers to induce Captain Sladen to change his purpose, and asked him to consider the letter already delivered to His Majesty, but he startled them all, when animated by a spirit which peculiarly distinguishes most British officers, he prepared to return back with the letter rather than entrust it in their hands. The message was hastily taken to the King, and for the first time, and we have had the gratification to witness the striking and remarkable effect which resulted from steadiness, perseverance, tact, and determination and the proud monarch exceedingly great, swollen with his own notions of his *greatness* bent down, humiliated before the unexpected determination of a British officer in charge of the Viceroy's letters. Captain Sladen was at once admitted into the presence of the King with all his followers. The British flag was removed from the box, and the letter was handed to the King by Captain Sladen himself, which was read out before an attentive audience.

The principal items in the letter contained a warning to the King of his *unsteadiness* and *bad faith* towards the British Government, and his unwise neglect in not adhering to his engagements and the want of security in his territories from misrule and maladministration, which has caused the King's dominions to be in a disastrous condition; pointing out by this, that the only chance of effectually securing peace and retaining his dominions, against internal commotion and annexation by the British Government, it was most essentially necessary, *first*, urgently to appease his domestic enemies, struggling under severe hardships, by adopting a more liberal system of Government; and *secondly*, to unite, together the interests of the Burmese with the British, by commercial and political treaties, and hold the ties sacred. The benefical results with such ties of union, could never be overrated.

JOTTINGS FROM THE DECCAN.

RUMOURED CAPTURE OF THE NEPHEW OF NANA SAHIB.

The correspondent who supplies the *Delhi Gazette* with Jottings from the Deccan writes to that journal as follows:—

"The capital of His Highness the Nizam's dominions seems to be still regarded as a good rallying point for fugitive rebels as one Venkut Rao, calling himself a nephew of the Nana Sahib, has just been arrested in the town. You may remember that some fourteen months ago, an agent of the Bithoor faction was captured in Malwa, which led to some most important discoveries in this province. The treasonable correspondence which was seized established the fact, beyond any doubt, that intrigues for the purpose of rekindling the flames of rebellion were still being carried on by the Rao Sahib and his agents, and that amongst other plans they hoped to be able to form a district in the Nizam's dominions, with a view to the establishment of a quarter from whence they could carry on their schemes with less chance of detection than within British territory. This information was communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad, by Colonel Meade, the Governor General's Agent in Central India; but the Nizam's Government were not disposed to attach much importance to it. Ultimately, however, a rumour arose in the capital itself that an emissary of the Nana's was actually in the city. But the movements of the agent were so guarded, that it was difficult to obtain the slightest clue to his precise whereabouts. For some time, therefore, the authorities could only suspect what was going on and remain on the alert. At length one of the Rao Sahib's followers, a Poorbeah, and apparently a discharged sepoy, was apprehended, and with difficulty it was obtained from him that his master, one Kishen Rao had, during the mutinies, held command of a large body of rebels in Central India, which had eventually dispersed near Oojein, on the approach of a British column. Kishen Rao had fled from the neighbourhood of Oojein, with about ten followers, making his way through Baroda, Poona, and Sholapore, and eventually reaching Hyderabad, where he had set himself to work to excite a rebellion against the Nizam and our Government! and when his promises of large reward had, it is believed, enlisted for him a large number of sympathisers who would have become his followers the moment his standard was raised. This was the information procured from the arrested Poorbeah, and which no doubt furnished the incentive to the great pursuit after the Nana, which ended so disastrously at Cawnpore. Some time unfortunately elapsed before the Poorbeah could be persuaded to disclose his master's place of concealment, and during that interval Kishen Rao managed to effect his escape. He was at once followed, and on several occasions the police were close on his track, but he succeeded in escaping, and all trace of him was for some months lost. Subsequently, Major Nutall, the Superintendent of Police at Sholapore, apprehended at Python on the Godavery, immediately on the frontier of the Sholapore Collectorate, a Brahmin who was recognised to be Kishen Rao. About thirty-five of his followers were arrested in Hyderabad and sentenced to various punishments. There cannot now be any doubt respecting the false scent upon which the police were let loose, the alleged Nana being neither more nor less than one of Kishen Rao's gang and very remotely indeed connected with the arch-fiend of Bithoor. Kishen Rao seems to have been confouded with the Nana, to whom he was related, hence all the blind Brahmin's revelations about the Nana Sahib having been in Poona and other places that he named. All that was previously dark and mysterious has since been made clear. Kishen Rao was the Nana to the blind Brahmin, being the legitimate heir to the throne of the Deccan, after the heir by adoption, Dhundoo Punt, had died in the jungles of the Terai. With all these plain and stubborn facts before them, and with the report of the Nana's death confirmed by the Nepaulese Durbar, most people were astonished that the Bombay Government ever entertained any belief in Kishen Rao, as it was only in the event of the Nana's death being clearly established, that Kishen Rao, the heir presumptive to the honours of Mahratta royalty, dared have advanced the claim which so effectively misled the police spies of Major Nuttall. It is to be hoped, now that Mr. Temple is in Hyderabad, the real facts of this new emissary of the Nana's will be gone into quietly, and not raise false alarms of the Nana's being alive. I will keep you informed of what transpires on this man's trial. I believe myself he is one of Kishen Rao's gang.

Mr. Temple arrived at Hyderabad on the 9th, having come in by mail cart from Sholapore. He must have found the trip a hot and shaky one, but the rumour of the Resident's active habits has quite frightened those of the staff at the Residency, as they have not been used to ride fifty or eighty miles a day, over cross country roads, and then have a few hours rest on a charpoy, and then ride as far again.

Sir George Yule has only made one tour during his tenure of office. It is said that the Nizam intends to make up for the loss of revenue sustained through the abolition of the transit duties, by an increase in the import and export duties to ten per cent.

Some sixteen Rohillas have been sent into the city of Hyderabad, heavily fettered, and under a strong guard. They had lately plundered several villages and were captured at a town some sixty miles from Secunderabad. Their plea was that they had been driven to the commission of their crimes as a means of livelihood.

The following scenes happened not long ago in a town not far from the capital. A Mahomedan woman having on account of a festival prepared some *pagesh*, whatever that may be, went out, leaving two young daughters-in-law at home. These girls, prompted either by a childish whim or by hunger, took the pot containing the *pagesh* to their room, and then ate it. Unfortunately, their mother-in-law soon after returned home, and caught them in the act of just finishing their repast. Getting into a rage, and abusing them with the flowing abuse of a native woman, she proceeded to burn the youngest of the girls (by way of an example I should suppose) with a *gool*, or red hot clay ball. The girls were sisters, and the eldest observing the heavy punishment with which her youngest sister was being visited, and being unable long to bear the sight of her torture, began to shriek out to the neighbours for help. Upon this, the mother-in-law, made I suppose more ferocious, left off tormenting the youngest sister, and caught the elder girl, chopped off her nose with a sharp *boutee* and at length having floored her, planted such a heavy kick on the tiny neck of the poor mutilated creature as to bring on suffocation which soon put an end to her life. Such is life among the village classes in the Deccan.

Have your readers ever heard of "melanopathia?" It is a rare and singular affection of the skin and turns a white man black. The following extraordinary account was sent to me by a medical friend of a patient who suffered from this wonderful disease. He was a Parsee, and became ill, and according to his own statement was more or less unconscious for two years. He had then intermittent fever for a twelvemonth, which at times assumed a sextian and at others a quotidian type, on this followed enlargement of the spleen. After which this unfortunate Parsee was waited upon by the jaundice, and then his yellow skin became swarthy black. The best of the joke is that as he got blacker, he became better in health. Although his tongue is pale, thick, furred and fissured; although his gums and palate are pale and bloodless, and his spleen enlarged and loose, and his liver hard and also enlarged, his digestion is good, his appetite unexceptionable, and altogether he considers himself in a sound state of health. But he is as black, so to say, as one's hat. He would be a good subject for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, or for Morrison. Indeed I am not sure whether this melanopathic Parsee would not be a famous speculation in an exhibition tour through Europe. Most of us have hitherto lived in the belief that the leopard cannot change his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin. But really it is better to have no belief now-a-days, for there is no possible reason why an Ethiopian should not change his skin, if a Parsee can do it, nor can we for a moment admit now that a leopard may not become melanopathic, and if so, that graceful animal would of course change its spots. By the bye, if a white man becomes black, why should not a black man become white, and so make it a case of *vice versa?* I suppose that there can be no leucopathia as well as melanopathia. But joking apart, it would be a serious matter if the natives of this empire were to wake up some fine morning, as white as their Anglo-Saxon rulers, and the latter, on looking into their glasses, find themselves of a deep brown, and dark bronze colour. I suppose that under such circumstances the Indian Council would consider it right to reduce European salaries. The native servants of Government might fairly claim an increase on the score that a white complexion and colour were incompatible with their usual habits and feelings, manners and dress. Altogether the spread of the melanopathia would be very disagreeable. There is a Persian phrase signifying disgrace, that a man's face has been blackened. But we never could have imagined that the illustration would ever become practically realised. It would be curious to know whether this melanopathia affects a man's heart as well as his body. Whilst on the other hand, a black-hearted man might find it inconvenient if both heart and body became white. He might object to becoming a good sort of pure stainless fellow, both morally and physically. The only instance I know of dark people becoming white is in the case of leprosy. We have all heard of the leper as white as snow, and doubtless this melanopathia is a kind of black leprosy.

THE NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA.

The following letter appears in the *Daily News* of April 2nd:—

Sir,—The unexpected lull in reform polemics encourages a hope that you may kindly afford space for a few comments upon the Calcutta letter of the *Times*' correspondent, which, under date of the 23rd ult., appeared in that journal last Saturday; manifestly dictated by a strong animus against the native princes of India, and an equally strong impulse to indiscriminately asperse the character and motives of all who presume to uphold them. Having enabled you to judge whether my humble advocacy of "complaints which may be seriously made by native chiefs" is obnoxius to the writer's sneer at "not a few persons" who are said to undertake them "under the plea of disinterestedness, and concealing the fact that they are handsomely paid," I need not offer apology for my anxiety to rebut this wanton attack upon the clients whom I have the honour to voluntarily represent, without fee or retainer. Forbearing to challenge the implied claims of "our own" to a pedestal of disinterested independence (which I suspect to be based upon amicable relations with a department of disametrically opposite reputation), I proceed to examine, *seriatim*, the counts of his novel indictment—framed, observe, against independent sovereigns, who, at any rate, stood by us in the mutiny, and were always ready to shelter such of our women and our weaklings as its vicissitudes threw into their hands. In the first place—*i.e.*, in his first sentence—he ascribes the agitation of native claims in the press and parliament at home to a class of paid agents, discreetly ignoring the fact that any such exertions, *quoad* Mysore, are countenanced by a manifesto entirely above suspicion. Now, an omnivorous and exhaustive student, who professes to "have read almost all that has appeared on the subject," is incredibly out of luck if he have not read the petition—embodying a masterly summary of the case—which was presented on the 16th of August ult. by Mr. John Stuart Mill from a body of independent sympathisers, headed by Generals Briggs and Fraser, whose signatures are followed by upwards of fifty names, political, military, and professional, not usually associated with hireling proclivities. The paid agents whoever they may be, have, therefore, in this document alone, a firm stand-point of unassailable weight and authority.

The prosecutor's specific allegations commence with an *obiter* arrogation of prophetic instinct in respect of the grant to Tippoo's descendants, which (as he astutely fore-saw) has instigated "grievance upon grievance and appeal upon appeal from the decision of each governor-general to the Secretary of State for India." Never, surely, was question more coolly begged. It is simply absurd to ascribe to an act of gracious and generous condonation of ancient enmity the recent appeals of native chiefs for redress of patent grievances, which have been mainly stimulated by increased facilities of communication with England, and of consequent access to the moulders of her conscience and opinion. Contact—in many instances direct—with intelligence untainted by the traditions and usage of arbitrary greed, has had its natural effect in stimulating to hopeful action a sullen despair of justice. Such is my construction of the informal appeals of Scindia, Holkar, and others, which, on the very day before the date of this unscrupulous invective, were admitted by Lord Cranborne, in his place in parliament, to have weighed with the government in arriving at an anti-annexation decision upon the petition of the Maharajah—an avowal, by the way, which effectually disposed, by casual anticipation, of another daring figment, "that the chiefs are perfectly indifferent to the fate of Mysore." The writer admitting "that the days of annexation are at an end," goes on to maintain that "the government of India has gone to the other extreme in this direction, and tolerates an amount of misrule and oppression which are disgraceful to our name, and would have called forth the interference of men like Lord Dalhousie." Now, the extent to which Lord Dalhousie was a free agent, and the dominant motives of his policy, are to remain (under testamentary injunction) a secret for nearly two generations; but I have the advantage over this glib gentleman of knowing something authentic about them which enables me to state that his lordship strongly and steadily inclined to recognition of native independence, insomuch that—especially in the case of Hyderabad—he repeatedly refused to listen to allegations of misrule as pretexts for British interference. "The millions," we are next instructed, who inhabit our feudatory States are as much her Majesty's subjects as the people of Bengal,"—a point upon which our offhand Friend may, or may not, be at one with the lawyers, to whom, however, he would do better to leave it, for they only can determine what has been overridden, and how much left untouched, by a proclamation of titular sovereignty. Having thus notified the (or his) law, the writer proceeds to denounce the Hindoo and Mussulman chiefs, indiscriminately, as "tyrants of the worst kind." I have travelled, he adds, "through many a native State, and talked to many political officers, and not hesitate to assert that the oppression (and so forth) are such as to demand far more active inteference." The travels in question are probably limited to professional trips by rail, *en route* for Durbars, and other food for "copy;" but, be that as it may, I oppose to this sweeping calumny, not merely a personal experience through many years of residence and wide excursion in native States, but the concurrent impressions of officers and civilians, that in order and contentment, as in general kindliness and hospitality, the subjects of these dusky despots are far superior to our own. Nor am I disposed to reject such knowledge and testimony in deference to the cited authority of military officials whose political career dates since the mutiny.

With the curious felicity of a headstrong and reckless partisan, the writer has selected for least guarded perversion the case in which he is most readily confuted—that of the Nizam of Hyderabad. In dealing with this prince and his notorious treaty rights, he seems to have cockered himself into conviction that he can "rail the seal from off his bond," and nullify the validity of parchment. To suppose that he has never heard of the treaty of 1790, or of the "partition" compact in 1799, under which Mysore was restored to the old dynasty, were too preposterous; and the derisive contempt with which he professes to dismiss the Nizam's claim to division of that joint conquest, in the event of lapse, can be nothing but sheer affectation. Here, again, he is opportunely confronted by Lord Cranborne, who on the occasion already cited as all but coincident with the misuse of ink in question, plainly declared that "the partition treaty of Mysore was a treaty between the Nizam and the English government, and its object was, as its name implies, to divide the territory which conjointly they had conquered from Tippoo Sultan." This treaty, apart from its specific provisions, is governed and interpreted by the unrepealed sixth article of that of 1790, which provides that the contracting parties shall make an equal division of all territory, forts, &c., thereafter captured; and the contingent liability of Mysore to such partition is constructively avowed in the eighth article of the said treaty of 1799, which provides that certain territory provisionally set aside for the Mahrattas shall if not so ceded, be divided between the Nizam and the English. In superfluous confirmation of a view as plain as precise words ever justified, we find on record that of a governor-general of the period, who, referring to the exertions of the Nizam and their presumable continuance, formally admits that they "entitle his highness, on every principle of liberal justice, to an equal participation of conquest with the company." But the present Nizam and his upright excellent minister, in asking for a share of Mysore at the Maharajah's death, have, we are told, "recently taken the hint of one of these agitators." Why, they have been looking up his treaty rights, very wisely and naturally, ever since Sir Charles Wood's refusal of the petition distinctly foreshadowed an analogue of the case contemplated in 1799. These rights he is said to be ready to surrender "if we restore the cotton districts of Berar assigned under two treaties to pay for the contingent, and the surplus (sic) is to go to his highness"—that is to say, he justly seeks the abrogation of a settlement which has been flagrantly disregarded in the entire absorption of his revenue (gradually increased from 32 lacs to 50), and which the forthcoming parliamentary return will prove to have been literally forced upon him in both 1853 and 1860. Such, sir, are the salient points of this resolute gentleman's contention. He has the further hardihood to describe Berar as "under-officered" and too frugally administered, when it is notorious that we not only stipulated in 1860 for double the outlay agreed to in 1853, but have managed to spend the Nizam's surplus in addition; and his attack is elsewhere similarly open to repulse. But you have probably had enough of the plain tale which suffices to set him down.

March 29. ANTI-ANNEXATION.

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THE ANGLO-SAXON CHARACTER.

(From Montalembert's "Monks of the West.")

THERE is another result for which they are entitled to eternal gratitude. By transforming the manners and the faith of the Anglo-Saxon conquerors the monastic missionaries altered in nothing the native character of that German race. While they succeeded in making of it a nation of Christians more fervent, more charitable, more submissive, and more attached to the Church, more munificent to the monasteries, more fruitful in saints, male and female, than any contemporaneous nation, they took from them none of their public virtues, none of their rule and vigorous instincts. They did not diminish by an atom their robust and manly nature; and they impaired in nothing that independence and that hardihood which have continued to be, down to our day, the distinctive features of English nature. Never did the action of a new faith respect more scrupulously the unity, independence, and the vigorous originality of the converted race, of its language, of its habits and manners, of its institutions, of its old rights and its national spirit. Augustin and Paulinus, Wilfrid and Theodore those emissaries of Rome, as they are termed by certain historians, and who were in reality agents more directly and more immediately emanating from the Holy See than had yet been seen in Christendom, did not effect, and did not try to effect, any essential change in the political and social institutions, so different from those of the Roman world, which the Anglo-Saxon people had brought with them from the soil of Germany, or recovered from the smoking ruins of Brittany. Content with having deposited in their gallant hearts the secret of eternity, the rule of moral life, the strength to resist the corruption which is natural to all who are born of women, they left intact the essential characteristics of the race, and under a Christian surface the old German was there erect and entire. Many times already, and after many others we have noticed this singular immutability of the Anglo-Saxon character. Habits and manners, vices, virtues, laws, customs, rights, names, titles, tastes, language, mind and even manly games and exercises, all that the modern world admires or fears, seeks or rejects in England to-day, all that is to be found in germ or in flower in the England of 12 centuries ago. Never was nation less impaired by time or by conquest. All the towns and the greater part of the villages of modern England seem to have existed in the time of the Saxons. The names, the present boundaries of parishes, of counties or shires, with their subdivisions, their judicial and political mechanism, their independent life, religious and civil, all date from the seventh to the tenth century. But it is not merely the names and the external forms which have endured, but the soul—the glorious and intrepid soul—of the Saxon converted which are manifest in the modern Englishman. Civic virtues utterly unknown to the enslaved Christians of Rome and Byzantium, and, above all, the high feeling among certain men and certain classes which is the cradle of every liberty are developed under the shadow of those marvels of humility, self-denial, charity, and piety, of which we have so much spoken, and serve as the basis of that public spirit and that public right which have never ceased to grow great amid eclipses and tempests. Self government—that is to say, the bold independence of the free man with his associates, his communities, and Parliamentary *regime*—that is to say, the unequal partition of the sovereignty between Royalty and the National Assemblies—are already there in their essential elements. When necessary, and by a natural effort, though too often ephemeral, public liberty issues, armed and invincible, from the collective guarantee of individuals and local liberties. The *droit coutumier* of the English, the common law, traditional and unwritten, whose sources are as unknown as those of the Nile (to use the expression of the celebrated Lord Chief Justice Hales), has its roots in the old Saxon usages recognized, sanctioned, and proclaimed in the assemblies which our monks inspired and peopled; and every charter, as every ulterior revolution, only served to determine or to confirm this old and unshaken basis of English liberty. To hearts so tempered, to a race so governed, the monastic institution, under the form it appeared in England, was conformable to Anglo-Saxon usages, irrespectively of the faith of which it was the production and the instrument. The monasteries presented the type of these great existences, at once individual and collective, founded by a great moral idea, but resting on large landed possessions, which are at this day one of the distinctive characters of the social mechanism of the English, which have been everywhere one of the great conditions of public liberty, which appear as natural to the masculine and energetic genius of the Germanic races of other times as they are repulsive to modern centralization and incompatible with Cæsarism. Hence the Anglo-Saxons must have had a natural predilection for the monasteries, whose first founders brought to them, even out of Roman servitude, a system of common guarantees, spontaneous independence, and elective functions, quite conformable to the instincts and the habits of the German populations.

AUSTRIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(From the Daily News, April 2.)

A CORRESPONDENT who has the means of knowing the views of the government on the political questions of the day, writes from Vienna:—"Nothing is more difficult than to give precise information on the Oriental question; the situation changes almost every day, each time assuming a different aspect, like the pictures in a kaleidoscope. You know that France has taken the initiative in proposing a fresh step to be taken at Constantinople, the aim of which was to induce the Porte to give up Candia. You also know that Austria and Russia are prepared to give their support to this proceeding of France, and the latest news says that a collective note to that effect has been addressed by the Austrian and Russian cabinets to the government at Paris. In a similar manner has the government of Prussia signified its intention to act in unison with these three great powers. As yet there is no positive news whether France has already mooted the question at Constantinople; it is however surmised on what I have reason to consider reliable authority, that the French ambassador had an interview with the Sultan's ministers on the subject, but that the original plan of France is essentially modified, and reduced to a mere form of friendly advice or suggestion, and that the Turkish ministers have politely declared their inability to submit the scheme to the consideration of their high lord and master. For the moment the agitation is calmed, and the question held in abeyance, only to rise into prominence again at a more opportune time. The principles which seem to guide the Austrian government in this question are, in the first place, to avoid isolation. In her present position she is above all things compelled to use her best endeavours for the maintenance of peace and for that reason it is the paramount duty of the Vienna government to be on the *qui vive*, in order to be able to avail themselves of every opportunity affording a chance for effecting an adjustment of pending or newly arising differences. Since his January despatch—and no other on the same subject does exist—the policy of Baron Beust has been based on this view; and if the suggestions and propositions of the Vienna cabinet have not every where met with the consideration they deserved, they have at least had the effect that from that moment constant attempts took place between the great powers to bring about an understanding which alone can preserve the peace of the world. Under such circumstances it is not at all unlikely that Austria, as has been the case in reference to Candia, should support propositions which, if in reality they do not exactly coincide with her views, she nevertheless admits, on the principle that of two evils the lesser is to be chosen, especially when compared with the great danger which must necessarily arise from a disagreement of the great powers and a clashing in their actions.

In the second place, Austria must, by all means try to prevent any isolated or separate action on the part of Russia. The treaty of Paris has set up, as a counterpoise to the hegemony of Russia with reference to Turkey, the collective guarantee of the great powers. This was a measure not only justified, but required, by the then existing circumstances; and it has especially eased Austria from that incubus which, on her western frontiers, in the form of the Russian ascendancy, weighed upon her and paralysed her. This advantage it is necessary to preserve under all circumstances. Austria cannot permit Russia to claim or exercise an exclusive protectorate over Turkey. But quite a different question is that whether the guarantees which the treaty of Paris imposed upon Russia in order to prevent a return of such a situation, were wise and good political tact, and whether they can be practically carried out for any length of time. In this respect the Austrian prime minister seems to entertain very grave doubts. To impose upon a great power like Russia the condition not to keep any naval force worthy of the name in the Black Sea is tantamount to challenging Russian sagacity and ingenuity to evade such a stipulation at any price, and the latter would, indeed, become *nil* when its effectiveness is most required; that is, the very moment when an European crisis is arising. Means for warlike preparations to appear at the decisive moment, well armed and equipped on the scene of battle, are in abundance in the Sea of Azow. Of a more practical character is the question of the rectification of the frontier, though also in this respect

national sensibilities have been sorely wounded by the Paris treaty, the consequences of which may one day break out in very alarming convulsions, which may be very serious for the interests of Europe. If any healing process can be adopted without essentially interfering with the collective influence and operation of all the great powers, Austria will certainly not keep back from joining in such an issue.

From Servia we are in possession of very good news. In order to induce Prince Michael to adopt a course of moderation towards the Porte, after the latter, in consequence of the exertions of the Austrian government, had acceded to the demands of the Servian nation, and at the same time to warn him that in case he should feel tempted to make an attempt upon Bosnia or the Herzegovina, he would find Austria in his way, Baron Beust despatched Count Edward Zichy with an extraordinory mission to Belgrade. Count Zichy has long been on terms of intimacy with Prince Michael, having rendered him great services by conducting the arrangement of his affairs at the time when the prince was divorced from his wife. The mere fact of the arrival of the count at Belgrade with an extraordinary mission made a very favourable impression upon the prince, who has been accustomed to see on similar previous occasions officers from the frontier districts employed, which imparted to such missions a more military character. Count Zichy has perfectly succeeded in the object he had to achieve, and has received from the prince the most pacific assurances that he will not in any way act against the interests of Austria. Altogether the disposition of the Servians and the people in the other frontier provinces of Turkey adjoining Austria is most favourable towards the latter, and the energetic policy of Baron Beust in this direction is justly signalised as a great success."

PRUSSIAN PROVOCATION.

(From the Examiner, March 30.)

UNTIL some further step be taken, we do not see that the Treaties just divulged as having been signed between Prussia and the South German States extend, as is supposed, the Prussian Empire to the Alps. The authority of Prussia north of the Maine is, indeed, complete. It levies the war-contributions, takes the men, makes Prussian soldiers of them under Prussian officers and colours. In place of this, we have, for the German States south of the Maine, a military organization, like that of Prussia certainly, but not worked by Prussian officers, or by a general contribution. Each Kingdom or Dukedom with its Army remains apart, national not imperial; and there merely exist Treaties, by which, in case of war, the armies of the Southern States are to ally with Prussia and accept a Prussian commander.

We all know the value of Treaties. Recent events and decisions have rendered them of not more value than the paper on which they were written, as soon as it was in the interest and within the power of either of the contracting parties to set them at nought. Bavaria and Wertemburg concluded their treaties in a moment of danger and mortal fear. Their readiness to execute them will depend upon the continuance of that fear, and of the fever which begot it. We therefore cannot regard Bavaria as having become, or as likely to become, a Prussian province. Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse will become so indeed; their fortresses and their populations are in Prussian hands. Their fate and finance are at the mercy of a North German Parliament in which Prussia commands a large majority. But South Germany has sent no delegates to that Parliament, and what is more, will not be allowed to do so at least for a few years to come because that would altogether modify the majority, and give Southern Germany power over Prussia, not Prussia power over South Germany.

Not only have the Prussians not subdued the South Germans, to make them part of their Empire, but we doubt whether any strength would accrue to Prussia from attempting it. Nothing can be so different as the spirit, character, and taste of North and South Germans. The French armies and administrators, who invaded Germany during the reign of Napoleon, found no difficulty with the South. In the North, even in Westphalia, when Jerome reigned, the population repudiated the French principle of equality and of a functionary aristocracy. The armies of South Germany are to this day of French character. There is a homogeneousness and equality of ranks. The middle class officer their armies, whilst in Prussia the nobly born alone are officers. Any attempt to put Prussian officers or prefects over the southrons would beget popular resistance. And we have good and many reasons for being of the opinion that if North and South Germany are ever to be politically amalgamated, it must be by means of a Federation.

Bismarck, therefore, if he really make an attempt to annex the South in the teeth of the stipulation of Nikolsburg, will sow the seeds of weakness, not of strength. That a war must come between France and Prussia is a common faith. German talk is, that when in the critical close of the late war Bismarck urged the French Emperor to decide within twenty-four hours as to the course he would take, he summoned hastily his Marshals, asked in how short a time a commanding French army could be moved to the frontier, found that the movement could not be made quickly enough, and then telegraphed to Bismarck as a man of peace. Some Frenchmen say Napoleon ought to break forth at once, before Prussia gathers strength. But evidently the opinion of the French ruler is the contrary. He thinks that Prussia will not gain strength, and will make more enemies than friends, both amongst the other Powers of Europe and amongst the German States and populations. Certainly if Prussia proceeds to nulify Bavaria the Treaty with that kingdom becomes a dead letter. All the Bavarian Court cares for is the integrity of its territory. He who can best secure that may be pretty sure of Bavarian alliance.

What Prussia would gain most strength from would be to secure the affection and allegiance of the people whom she has conquered. Is Bismarck likely, or is he going the way, to do this? He increases taxation and military burdens three or four-fold. The civic population requires freedom and demands free institutions. How can Bismarck satisfy such requirements by demanding the votes of all expenses and all the authority for levying the necessary revenue for ten years? The peasantry and the gentry are attached to their old Sovereigns. Will Prussian officers and prefects reconcile them to a new and distant master? Will not even the Prussian Parliament make strenuous opposition to that claim of a ten-year delegation of the power of the purse?

Let us not, therefore, run away with the idea that Bismarck is carrying everything before him. And let us not take his insolence for success. We are friends of Prussia and of German greatness and unity, but we doubt whether the great ends desired can be accomplished by one victory, and by a policy that merely varnishes a military despotism with a coat of democratic pretensions.

What we see at present, and what most strikes the mind, is the forbearance of the French Emperor, and the insolent provocation offered to him. The Treaties with Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden are certainly taunts which might stir the blood of any French potentate. The retention of Luxemburg is still more grave. We cannot see wisdom in this kind of policy, and we doubt its finally attaining any end of either political sagacity or military heroism.

THE ABYSSINIAN DEADLOCK.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

To all appearances the last expedient adopted for the release of our countrymen in Abyssinia has signally failed. What that expedient was is briefly this:—After the arrest of Mr. Rassam and his companions, and their imprisonment, together with Captain Cameron and the former captives in the hill fort of Magdala, Mr. Flad was dispatched to England by King Theodorus to make certain purchases, and to procure a number of artisans for the Royal service. Mr. Flad's journey to this country was so far successful that he obtained an audience of Her Majesty, who also addressed another letter to Theodorus couched in dignified but conciliatory language, and seven artisans were engaged to accompany Mr. Flad to Abyssinia. Although these artisans are stated to have gone out by their own free choice and at their own risk, the transaction looks very much like a simple interchange of one set of hostages for another. Lord Stanley frankly admitted that the course was open to some objections; but he also stated that Colonel Merewether, to whom the management of the affair has been confided, has been strictly enjoined that under no circumstances were these artisans to go into the interior until all the prisoners now detained were liberated. We now know for certain that Her Majesty's letter has reached Theodorus, who, it appears, has not deigned to answer it directly. His sentiments on the subject, as far as they have been communicated to the mission, are somewhat contradictory. He expresses the highest esteem for the person of Her Majesty, but has no faith in the British Government. He is quite willing to receive the presents and artisans—in fact, he demands that they should be sent up to him from Massowah forthwith—but at the same time shows no sign of any intention to release the captives; on the contrary, the impression on their minds is that he determined to retain them until ——. Here is the difficulty. What is it that Theodorus wants? It is absurd to suppose that the real or imaginary indiscretions of the first batch of captives, whatever they may have been, are the cause of his present obstinacy. It is equally idle to imagine that he has any adequate ground of complaint against Mr. Rassam and the members of his mission, for the simple fact that he continues to treat them with every consideration consistent with security from escape proves the contrary. It may fairly be questioned, moreover, whether he is still fretting under the insult of not having received a reply to his first letter, inasmuch as he has since then received two friendly epistles from Her Majesty, one conveyed through Mr. Flad. The most probable solution of his present conduct is that he demands assistance from the English in establishing his pretensions to some frontier provinces between Abyssinia and Egypt, and generally in consolidating his power in his own country, and is determined to retain the prisoners as hostages until his demands in that respect are complied with. It is scarcely probable that any such conditions will be accepted; but, if not, what is to be done? Are the captives to languish on in the Amba Magdala until death or some happy chance frees them from his grasp. Are all conciliatory expedients exhausted and must we resort to hostilities in order to vindicate the gross outrages perpetrated on our country in the persons of Her Majesty's representatives and other of our countrymen in Abyssinia. The matter is one for serious deliberation, and it is to be hoped that the Cabinet will weigh well the grave consequences of such a measure. Some people talk very glibly of the case with which Abyssinia may be invaded, forgetting that the first result might be the violent death of the captives whom we desire to liberate. A Bombay journal lately suggested that an Indian officer should be despatched to hang Theodorus and to take a slice of his territory. Others again rely on the anarchy which prevails in the country and the assistance of the rebels, who are said vastly to outnumber any force at the King's disposal. But similar stories of the imminent fall of Theodorus have been current for years past, and yet he appears still to hold his own, has lately destroyed the old capital, and when last heard of was planning another campaign against the insurgents in Gojam. It is clear that no reliance can be placed on such reports, and therefore any attempt at coercion must be on a scale which would prove a heavy tax on our national finances; besides leading to a variety of complications which, in the interests of Christian Abyssinia as well as of this country, it would be a duty if possible to avoid. The affair is confessedly surrounded with difficulties, which we still hope may be overcome without involving the nation in an unsatisfactory war.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE FENIANS.

THE *New York Herald* of the 18th March contains the following, under date Washington, March 17:—

Messrs. Benjamin Baker and James W. Meagher, representatives of the Irish Republic in America, had an important interview with President Johnson yesterday afternoon, with a view to soliciting a recognition of belligerent rights by the American government. The delegation was cordially received by the President, and Mr. Baker, on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, made the following address:—"The people of Ireland have issued a declaration of war. It is not our purpose to enter into a detail of the grievances and injuries inflicted on the Irish people in Ireland during seven centuries, the unprovoked invasions of her soil, the burnings of her homes, the slaughter and butchery of her sons, the cruel devestations, the systematised famines, the banishment of her children by the inappeasable tyranny of the government of England. Those grievances and injuries are witnessed in her forcible maintenance of a foreign oligarchy, who rob and fatten on the industry of a race who disavow them; in the smoking ruins of the cabins of the humble; in the deserted castles and palaces of an honourable and princely ancestry; in the solemn silence of her graveyards, wherein repose the remains of more murdered human victims than any other empire at any period in the history of the world has ever sacrificed on tyranny's blood-stained alters within equal limits; in her fruitful fields, intended by their Creator for the immediate support of human beings, but converted into pastures for cattle by alien robbers, who bear none of the burdens to which the rightful heirs of the soil are subjected; in the deprivation of her commerce, while possessing all the qualifications of a great commercial nation; in the destruction of her manufactures by British legislation; in the disintegration of communities, the separation of families and the compulsory exile of millions, who, united in one great nation on their own land, could serve humanity and advance civilisation. The acts of inhumanity and barbarity perpetrated are innumerable. They have shocked all Christendom, and it is impossible to find a nation whose war is more justifiable, according to all Divine laws and human rights, and according to the common sense of mankind than that now waged by Ireland against England for the assertion of her national independence. The precedent established by the government of England in granting belligerent rights to the late rebels of the United States of America immediately after the commencement of hostilities; the firm determination of the Irish people in Ireland to give no assistance to England in case a rupture occurred between Great Britain and the United States consequent on the Mason and Slidell difficulty; the sacrifice of tens of thousands of the Irish race in America during the recent war for the maintenance of this republic, which the monarchical governments of Europe, more especially that of England, conspired to destroy; the natural sympathy which the people of this republic should extend to those struggling for freedom now in Ireland, under difficulties equal to if not greater than those under which Washington and his compatriots laboured for the liberation of this country from British misrule; the fact that the Irish republic has been actually engaged in armed and forcible hostilities against the government of Great Britain, under a provisional government: all these reasons have impressed the Irish race to represent the case to your excellency, and to ask that the Irish republic shall be respected as a government actually in existence and at war with Great Britain by the government of the United States, and that the government of the United States insist that the rights to which the said Irish republic are entitled during the war shall be respected by her adversary, the government of Great Britain, and according to the rules which nations should reciprocally observe when deciding their differences by arms. The probability or improbability of success cannot enter into the question of the propriety or impropriety of recognition of belligerent rights. The law of nations, founded upon the high moral sense of civilised man, recognises the fact that two de facto governments, powers, or armies are at war, and that lives may be lost, humanity injured, and civilisation retarded in her progress. It does not say, 'You must succeed before I recognise your right to be respected as human beings.' It says, 'Your cause is just; you have taken the last argument to settle your controversy. Be your struggle long or short, your success probable or improbable, you are children of God, you are Christians, you are brave, civilised men, and you are fairly and justly entitled to recognition.'" The President listened very attentively, and said the great question was, "Is there a de facto government actually in existence." The delegation assured him there was, when he continued:—"This question shall receive the most serious consideration—that consideration necessary in deciding a matter of such great importance. You are aware that my sympathies have always been with your people."

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON EXPORT TO NEW YORK.—In anticipation of enhanced tariffs, the recent exportation of Staffordshire iron to New York, it is believed, says the *Morning Advertiser*, will prove unsuccessful. The import duty must be paid in gold, and the iron warehoused until absorbed in the normal demand of the country, it being decided that no change will be made in the tariff on iron for the present. This exceptional export of iron to the New York market must, by increasing the stocks beyond that point which legitimate demand would have dictated, immediately produce an unfavourable effect on the other side of the Atlantic. Throughout every iron making district in England trade continues inanimate.

COLONEL JERVOIS, Director of Fortifications, reports as follows, says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, respecting the fortifications of Plymouth:—The outer line of sea defences consists of the works at Staddon Point, Picklecombe, and behind the breakwater, bearing respectively on the passages at either end of the breakwater, defending the anchorage in the Sound, and protecting the dockyard from bombardment from seaward. The total estimated cost was £298,000. The iron shield will cost £64,000 additional; and a further sum of £20,000 will be required if turrets are added on the breakwater fort. The inner line of sea defences at Plymouth, including Drake's Island batteries and Mount Edgcombe battery, will, with the exception of £29,000 for iron shields, be completed for about the sum of £47,000.

SKIRMISHING.—There is a point connected with skirmishing, not precisely one of position, which, we, *Volunteer Service Gazette*, trust will ere long be the subject of a new regulation. At present the men of a file work one behind another. In most other services, we believe that they work side by side. Surely this is the most reasonable way; and now that we are to be allowed to lie down to fire, it would seem to be almost indispensable that each should be able to see what the other is doing. It remains, indeed, to be seen whether it will be worth while, with breech-loaders, to continue the rules as to the men of a file "working together" at all, or whether the whole system of skirmishing will not naturally have to undergo reconsideration.

THE MONEY MARKETS OF EUROPE.—The accumulation of money for which no immediate employment can be found is by no means peculiar to London or Paris. The same conditions are experienced, remarks the *Bullionist*, at the chief centres of Continental business—Amsterdam Frankfort, and Berlin. The several banks of these cities have in the absence of demand, found themselves obliged to conform to the rates of the Bank of England and of France by reducing their terms for discounts to 3 per cent.; and there also, as in London and Paris, the best bills are taken at ½ to ⅝ below the official minimum. This is simply the result not so much of lessening trade as of a spread of distrust which has for the time, suspended the inducements even to ordinary speculation. The inevitable issue of such a combination—abundance of money and absence of confidence—will be a reaction in which both will, though at different times, be forgotten, and unless an extraordinary degree of prudence be shown by the individuals or the houses who may benefit by the reaction, the last condition may prove as bad as the first. It appears to us that the best practical method of meeting, by anticipation, a peril that is by no means imaginary, because it may possibly be remote, is for the two Banks of England and France not to hesitate in fixing the price of money at a rate below which it cannot descend.

THE NEW SWISS TARIFF.—The Consul at Geneva reports that, in consequence of a treaty between France and Switzerland, an entirely new tariff has been brought into operation, and that England will reap equal advantages with the contracting parties. The range of duties is from 10 centimes to 15 francs per quintal (equal to 109 lb. English). We, *Grocer*, extract the following articles, with the rates of duty:—15 *centimes*.—Grain, rice, and salt. 30 *centimes*—Starch, soda, and all preparations of soda, glue, common oils. 50 *centimes*—Butter, lard, eating oils, bread, tallow, meat, 75 *centimes*.—Beer in barrels, spermaceti, dried fruits, mustard, soap, vinegar. 1 *franc* 50 *centimes*.—Cocoa, coffee, chicory, honey, wine in cask. 3 *francs*.—Tallow, stearine, candles, cheese, hops, preserved meats, 3 *francs* 60 *centimes*—Lucifers, biscuits, bottled beer, spirits and spirits of wine in cask, oranges, raisins, &c., preserved oysters and lobsters, sugar and molasses, tobacco in leaf, wine in bottles, vinegar in bottles, 8 *francs*.—Wax candles, spirits in bottle. 15 *francs*.—Cigars, cosmetics, syrups, China tea. There is also a revised tariff for exports, which the Consul states is of little importance to commercial men.

Since 1863, 18,682 inhabitants of the Polish provinces of Russia, including 164 women, have been banished to Siberia, 33,780 to the steppes of the Ural, and 12,556, including 218 women, to the interior of Russia. Besides, these, 2,416 Poles have been sent to the penal regiments, and 1,468 hanged and shot for poli[illegible]—*Pall*

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11¼ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11⅜	,,
2	do.	1/11½	,,
1	do.	1/11⅝	,,
On demand		1/11	,,

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris*. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
,, France and the Continent of Europe.
,, Egypt.
,, Calcutta.
,, Madras and Pondicherry.
,, Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
,, Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
,, Sydney and Melbourne.
,, Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅜d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5
Do.	12	do.	6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand		1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.
4, Rampart Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay 1 September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—				
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	,,	15	,,
Do.	Do. Pauillac	,,	18	,,
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	,,	25	,,
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		,,	18	,,
Champagne, Lelegard		,,	25	,,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc Rs.	6	8 pts.
	Do. ,,	12	0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20	
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38	
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18	
	Tres-Vieux	25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35	

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND. New Bottling, recently arrived. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen, Pints at Rs. 3½ per dozen in fine bright condition. Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.		
,, ,,	from Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.		
,, POONA	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.		
,, Secunderabad Saugor ,, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	,,	,,	Cursetjee & Co.
,, Mhow	,,	,,	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
,, Ahmedabad & Guzerat	,,	,,	Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
,, Kurrachee	,,	,,	Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut	,,	,,	Hirjee & Co.
,, Madras	,,	,,	Binny & Co.
,, Calcutta	,,	,,	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heeringe, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE.—A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.

Breakfast	Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner	,, 33 ,,
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner)	,, 50 and Rs. 40

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.

Chambertin	Rs. 48
Nuits	,, 36
Macon	,, 24

CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).

Quarts	Rs. 38, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints	,, 20, ,, 17, ,, 14

BRANDIES. The following which are samples are exquisite.

Cognac of 1851	Rs. 50
,, Old Brown	,, 36

They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22.

For details of all see Price Lists.

ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—MACDOUGALL'S preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfectants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S. in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.

Agents for Western India,
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, Invented by the Chemist of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.

1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 ,, ,, Pints ,, 34

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs. 42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	,, 33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	,, 28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	,, 28

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD, expected to arrive very shortly. Orders registered by the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Bombay, 1st April, 1867.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Newly arrived, and in excellent condition. Quarts Rs. 4-8 per dozen, Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. Terms—Cash. Apply to the Godown Keeper of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1867.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:

Champagne—Jules Mumms		Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle	Sparkling Muskatel	,,	35	,,
Do.	Do. Schazzburg.	,,	40	,,
Claret	Fine	,,	18	,,
Do.	do.	,,	16	,,
Do.	Fine	,,	28	,,
Do.	do.	,,	30	,,
Do.	Superior Amontillado.	,,	32	,,
Do.	Fine Red Seal	,,	32	,,
Do.	Amontillado Yellow Seal.	,,	32	,,
Do	Very superior Green Seal.	,,	36	,,
Brandy, Rouyer Aine & Co.		,,	24	,,
Allsopp's Ale, quarts		,,	5	,,
Will. Yonnger's Ale do.		,,	5	,,

SILLAR & Co.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The Undersigned have just received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," a fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively.

PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.

PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Teur Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen. PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Pape[illegible] Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of [illegible] Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judica[illegible] Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, the Property of Mr. P. GRANT, Saddler, in East Street, Poona, Application to be made at No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, either personally or by letter.

22nd April, 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Steam-tug "SPITFIRE," 70 H. P., Register Tonnage 74 tons, Built in 1864, by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. Also the Steam-tug "STURDY" 45 H. P.; 52 Tons. Built in September 1863, by Hart and Sinnott, Liverpool. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their ACIDULATD LEMON SYRUP

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & Co.
CHEMISTS, &c.,
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC.,
CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & CO.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO. HONGKONG: Mr. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

Be not deceived by any piracy, imitation, or substitution of the word CHLORODYNE, a name exclusively adopted by Dr. BROWNE for his wonderful remedy, the

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Choice Collection of Valuable Plants, the property of an Officer proceeded to England. For Price and further particulars, apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctinneers, No. 19, Meadow Street.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 30th April, 1867. No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

G. B. GLADDING.

On THURSDAY, 2nd May, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms in Rampart Row.

A quantity of Piece Goods.

200 London-made Brass door Locks with furniture, complete.

A quantity of Marble Slabs, round and oblong, polished and unpolished.

On account of the concerned,

10 Cases fine English eight-day Clocks in various patterns.

And any other Goods that may be offered.

On MONDAY, 13th May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar in Rampart Row, by order of the Sheriff of Bombay.—

3 Shares in the Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 30th April, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED AND GLASS WARE, &c., &c., Bellasis Road.—On TUESDAY, May 7th, and following days instead of THURSDAY May the 2nd, as previously advertised, Messrs BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of Handsome Modern Household Furniture, comprising Carved Blackwood and Mahogany Circular, Telescopic, and other Tables, Dressing and Washing Tables, Ormolu Chiffoniers and Cupboards, Blackwood Do, Teapoys, Hatstands, Couches, Easy and other Chairs, Presses, Screens, Whatnots, Toilet Glasses, Pictures, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Several valuable Oil Paintings by celebrated Masters.

Two tents (if not previously disposed of.)

Invoice of French earthenware.

Flower Vases, Cups and Saucers, Dinner Services, &c., &c., &c.

Invoice of French Boots and Shoes.
,, ,, English Do. Do.
,, ,, French Toys.

Two Photographic Cameras with Lenses, Chemicals and every essential requisite for the practice of Photography, one Buggy, one Milch Cow, one pair Gilt Candelabra, Iron Safe, Glass Show Cases, 2 Organs, Musical Box, &c. &c., and any other goods offering.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view at the Auction Rooms of BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.

Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, the following articles:—

100 Pieces T. Cloth.
100 dozen Gagras.
200 dozen Muslin Printed Handkerchives.
40 Do. Do. Pocket Do.
1 Case Playing Card, and 1 case Macaronie.
1 Handsome large Cheval Glass with Mahogany Stand.
2 do. Children's Iron Swing.
4 Wire Gauze Meat Safe.
10 Counterbands, large and small, of various Pattern.
1 Cotton Cleaning Machine.
1 Seed do. do.
1 Small Harmonium.
1 American Cooking Stove.
1 English eight days clock.
1 Second hand double Harness.

A small consignment of English Watches.

Best Plated Ware, consisting of Butter Pot, Cruet Frame, Tea Set, Salver and Pickle Frames.

Also, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Mosselle in quarts and 1 Hogshead Claret.

ON COMMISSION.

1 Gentleman's Travelling Case and 1 Carriage.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.
No. 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 30th April, 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street,

One Self-driving Mail Phaeton by "S. Marks," of Orchard Street, London.

One pair Black Australian Horses, 16 hands high.

One Double-seated Brougham by "Mann."

One Sociable Carriage by "Lewis," of Salisbury.

One Palanquin-shaped Shigram, Horse and Harness.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VERY ELEG[illegible]BLACK-WOOD CARVED AND ENGLISH [illegible]OLD FURNITURE, HANGING AND W[illegible]AND LAMPS, RICH CLOCKS, HAN[illegible] PIER GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENG[illegible]GS, &c., &c., AT THE GODOWN UNDE[illegible]H Messrs. LINDLEY AND WARREN, APOL[illegible]REET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, [illegible] clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & [illegible]nstructed to submit for sale by Public Auction at [illegible]ve mentioned place, the very Elegant Blackwood Carved and English Furniture &c. (the property of a native gentleman) the same comprises several pairs of Richly Carved open-worked Sofa Couches, lined with Damask, Drawing-room, Easy, and other Chairs, English Mahogany Conversation Couches, Side, Pier and occasional Tables with or without marble Slabs, China and "papier mache" Teapoys and Round Tables, a set of Blackwood Dining Table for 24 persons, Plated 4, 5 and 8 lights Hanging Argand Chandeliers and Drops, Double and Single Bracket wall Argand Lamps with Drops, an 8-day McCabe's Clock, chimes the quarters on 8 Bells, shows the days of week and month, one Handsome Brass Gilt Clock under Glass dome, Chiffonier, Mahogany Writing Table Ornaments and Vases, Rich China Gilt Jars, Engravings and Oil Paintings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Glass Pedestal, Table Argand Lamps with Drops, a hand Organ with spare Barrels, large and small Pier Glasses in Rich Gilt Frames, Mahogany Presses with Plate Glass Mirrors, Glass door Cupboards, China Flower pots, Bronze Figures, Glass Balls; besides Sundry Miscellaneous Articles, several pairs of Globe Lamps, &c &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Self-driving Phaeton by "Edwin Kesterton."

One very light single Horse Brougham by "Windover."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th April, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A SCREW STEAM YACHT, A GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON HOUSE, AND A QUANTITY OF ARTICLES OF GREAT UTILITY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, sale to commence at 2 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the premises of Messrs. A. LAING & SON Engineers, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, a Screw Steam Yacth, a Galvanized Corrugated Iron House, Horizontal Steam Engines, Condensing Ditto, Saw Spindles, Circular Saw Benches, double and single Chamber brick and Tile-making Machines, Lithographic Presses, double multiplying Jeweller's Roller and Brake, Stamping Machines, Garden and Force Pumps, Ditto, Boiler Tracks, Stroke Shaping Machines, Self-acting and Surfacing Lathe Hydraulic Presses, Cast Iron Pullies, Stocks and Dies, Machine Patent Belting Wrought Iron Bends, Crosses T's and Cocks of various sizes.

Catalogues, with full particulars, specifying sizes, power, &c. are being published.

SALE OF BLACK WALNUTWOOD & FENCING PICKETS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., will be submitted to Public Auction at the Boree Bunder:—

Black Walnutwood Planks and 8,000 Pickets for Fences.

N B.—The latter suit admirably for the construction of Horse boxes.

SALE OF LARGE SIZED BORNEO WOOD AND KAWRU PINE LOGS AND SCANTLINGS, TEAK, BOARDS PLANKS, &c. &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder,

80 Logs of large sized Borneo Wood up to 60 ft. long and 22 inches square.

70 Logs of Kawru Pine from New Zealand, up to 60 ft long and 40 inches square.

200 Logs Pine up to 50 ft. long and 20 inches square.

500 Pieces of Kawru Pine Scantlings, in lots.

50 Tons of Teak boards in lots to suit purchasers.

150 Tons of Teak Planks do. do. up to 45 feet long and 30 inches broad.

Catalogues with full particulars are being published.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT NAEGAUM NEAR THE DADUR RAILWAY STATION.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, Sale commencing at 12 o'clock MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. wil submit to Public Auction at his Residence Naegaum, (the house next to that of the late Sir Bras Fernandez) the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Samuel Glover Esq, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner Dessert and Breakfast Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Dishcovers, Egg Cruet Pickle and Liquor Frames, Spoons and Forks, handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Round Dining, Pier Sofa, Dressing and Washing Tables, Conversation Couches, Reclining, Easy, Dressing and Dining Room Chairs, Hat Stands, Side Board Screen, Dresses, Camp Cots, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Argand Lamps, Dispense and Bath-room furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A fine Brougham by Kesterton.

A pair of handsome grey Arabs.

A Bay Arab Horse goes either in single or double harness.

A Pair of double and a Set of single harness.

N. B.—The Property is now on view.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th May, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder the following:—

300	Teak Logs.	
100	Tons Teak Scantlings, of sizes.	
50	,, ,,	Battens.
25	,, ,,	Boards.

FOR SALE.

(The property of a Gentleman going to England.)

An English-built Buggy by Kinross.

A young sound fast-trotting Arab Horse and harness complete.

N. B.—These can be seen any day between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—PORT WINE.

Old, Mellow and Fruity, strongly recommended. Rs. 2[illegible] per case of one dozen. Sample bottles may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

Bombay, 29th April, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

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